

MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[2074

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"MEILINK" SAFES.

Protect your valuables. We stock these safes in Six sizes.

Price from $85 to $165.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vœux Road Central,
HONGKONG.

[788

No. 18,529. 號九十二百五千八萬一第 日十二月八年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1917. 五拜禮 號五月十年六國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
784

BRITISH PILSENER BEER

ALLSOPP'S

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

[3

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of R.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[533

A LING & CO.,

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[535

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15	minutes
8.00 „	to	10.00 „	... „	10	„
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	... „	15	„
11.30 „	to	12.45 p.m.	... „	15	„
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	... „	10	„
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	... „	15	„
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	... „	10	„
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	... „	15	„
5.00	to	8.00 „	... „	10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.0 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.					
9.00 „	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15	minutes.
10.30 „	to	11.00 „	... „	10	„
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„	15	„
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	 „	10	„
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 „	... „	15	„
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	... „	10	„
6.00 „	to	6.30 „	... „	15	„
6.30 „	to	8.00 „	... „	10	„

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's office Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the times stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
463

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 2 Through Express. a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.25		8.35		12.25	4.10			
SHEK LUNG ..dep.	9.40		11.10		1.40	5.26			
Shum Chun ..dep.	10.25	8.05	4.80	11.45	2.20	7.10	5.00	6.25	8.00
Sheung Shui ..dep.	—	8.12	4.37	11.53	—	—	5.07	6.31	8.07
Fanling ..dep.	—	8.15	4.41	11.56	—	—	5.10	6.33	8.11
Taipo Market..dep.	—	8.28	4.52	12.08	—	—	5.19	6.43	8.18
Taipo ..dep.	—	8.32	4.56	12.11	—	—	5.23	6.45	8.21
Shatin ..dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	—	5.34	—	—
Yaumati ..dep.	—	8.56	5.28	12.36	—	—	5.45	—	—
Hung Hom ..dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.42	—	—	5.50	—	—
KOWLOON ..arr.	11.05	9.05	5.35	12.45	4.00	7.50	5.23	7.10	8.45

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 20 Through Express. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave H. K.	6.25	7.55	9.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.35	3.15	5.05	6.35
KOWLOON ..dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.25	12.10	1.28	1.48	3.30	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom..dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.33	—	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.54
Yaumati ...dep.	7.00	—	9.45	10.40	—	1.36	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	—	1.48	2.09	—	5.38	5.11
Taipo dep.	7.23	—	10.09	11.04	—	2.01	2.21	—	5.52	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	—	2.05	2.25	—	5.56	5.27
Fanling dep.	7.37	—	10.29	11.17	—	2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	—	10.35	11.23	—	2.18	2.37	—	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun arr.	7.46	—	—	11.28	—	2.23	2.41	—	6.12	5.43
dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	12.55	—	—	4.16	—	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.35	3.10	—	2.31	—	—	6.06	—	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) ..arr.	—	11.45	5.34	—	3.40	—	—	7.16	—	—

Saturdays and Sundays only. Saturdays only. Saturdays Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	9.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

MITSUBISHI

DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	250	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE,

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1	7,000 tons.	No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in		460 feet.	„ 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in		58 „	„ 88 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in		22 „	„ 28 „

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet	0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 „	0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „	7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

717

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

81

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Vœux Road Central,
Tel. No. 200.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
1785

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

"La Flor de la Isabela."

CIGARS OF QUALITY FROM MANILA.

PIGTAILS. FAVORITOS J. DOTRES.
VEGUEROS ESPECIALES. ESPECIALES TABACALERA.
VEGUEROS FINOS.

TRY THEM. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

On Sale at all the Leading Tobacconists. BOTELHO BROS.,
946] AGENTS.

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

IMPORTERS of Teak, Philippine Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Prices and Samples, on application.

Telegrams—Rosewood. Telephone No. 1463. P. O. Box No. 639.
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA" 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Oct., 10th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Nov. 7th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Dec., 4th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Telephone 171. 588

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[300

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Wongneichong Road.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[941

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.

No. 4, DES VŒUX VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK. Newly painted and colourwashed from 1st November, 1917.

No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
30

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2., wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1914, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate; included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. HENDERSON, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1826 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?

[1006

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., LTD.,
P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
[1103

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART
Manager.
[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 378.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCH HILL,
Manager.
[22

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.
[123

THE VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES
[785

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG HAIPHONG AND CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agencies:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRARING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO & Co., LTD.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. K. CROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.
For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO, Manager.
No. 2, Pedder Street Hongkong.
[503

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION

15 MORRISON HILL ROAD

83

INTIMATIONS

VICTROLA

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.



A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS. [26-5



The Peak of Perfection

Wash, wring, starch and iron, that is what frays your collars; this trouble is largely prevented if you wear "SUMMITS." - -

"SUMMITS" are made from specially durable materials, and do not stretch or shrink.

WE STOCK 20 DIFFERENT STYLES AND NEARLY ALL IN ½ INCH FITTINGS.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 29.

[103



WEDNESDAY.
OCT. 10.
THEATRE ROYAL.
FREDERIC SHIPMAN
Presents the

FANTASTICS

in a

HELTER-SKELTER OF HAPPINESS.

Tickets $3, $2, $1.

BOOKING OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S TO-MORROW.

[1110

MALAYAN COLLIERIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF 7½ PER CENT. RECOMMENDED

The report of the directors of Malayan Collieries, Limited, for the year ended June 30th, 1917, states:—

On October 20th a final call of 75 cents per share was made on the ordinary shares, thus making these $10 fully paid. During the year application was made for the conversion of a further 280 acres to mining lease (making a total area under lease of approximately 2,027 acres) whilst the prospecting licence was renewed over the balance of the Concession. Coal sales totalled 135,663 tons as against 50,012 tons for the last financial year, an increase of 85,621 tons, or 171 per cent.

Prospecting was continued throughout the year with satisfactory results. From experiments made to date it seems certain that the coal will under certain conditions make good briquettes suitable for ocean bunkering. Due to the dissimilarity of Rawang with other coals of the same class, it has, however, taken over a year of patient research work and practical experimentation to discover suitable agglomerants, and a satisfactory commercial method of briquetting. Trials at Leeds on a practical scale are still being carried out.

The final instalment of arrears of interest amounting to $86,720.62, equivalent to a dividend of 5% per cent. upon the total issued capital of the company, was paid on February 5th, and there is now no difference between vendor and ordinary shares, both of which are $10 fully paid and rank equally for all future distributions of profits.

The profit for the year, subject to directors' fees, amounts to	$243,723.04
To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last year's accounts of	31,972.14
Making	$275,695.18
Out of which has already been paid the arrears of interest dividend due upon the ordinary shares amounting to	86,720.62
Leaving available for distribution	$188,974.56
Which the directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—	
In payment of a dividend of 7½ per cent. upon 150,000 shares	$112,500.00
To a reserve for bad debts	10,000.00
Balance to be carried forward to the next year's accounts	66,474.56
	$188,974.56

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A JUDGE IN THE F.M.S.

As the result of an audacious attempt made to bribe Mr. Justice Farrer-Manby, two Malays named Haji Abdul Rahman and Haji Makatif found themselves in the Police Court, Ipoh, next morning, on a charge of bribery.

The motive of the accused was explained in the following letter which the accused handed to the Judge:—

I have the pleasure in writing to you that, I, Haji Makatif bin Eman Muda, of Temoh, beg your honour to be kind enough as to grant me a permission as to tap my rubber trees in Temoh, because I am very poor, and besides I have to support my two childs who is still very small, one boy about four years old and one about six years old.

The rubber trees never tap for about three months.

Thanking your honour in anticipation and soliciting the favour of an early reply.—(Sd.) HAJI MAKATIF.

Haji Makatif was a party in a litigation over a piece of rubber land in Temoh. On January 25th, he was the recipient of an order from the Judicial Commissioner's Court restraining him from tapping on the land in question. On September 10th this injunction was discharged by the Court, but later the order was restored, so that the man could not again tap his ruber.

The first accused said that he had been asked by the second accused, Makatif, to accompany him from Temoh to Ipoh, to the Judge's house. At the house Makatif time handed him $140 in $10 notes. After some time Inspector Neave came and both of them were handed over to him.

The second accused, Makatif, said that he wanted permission to tap his rubber trees, so he handed the money to the Judge. Abdulrahman had no interest in the land, but he simply accompanied him (Makatif) on his invitation. He only told the first accused that he was going to bribe the Judge when they were in the riesha on their way from Temoh.

Abdulrahman was cautioned and discharged. M atif was sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment and a fine of $250, or in default other four months' simple imprisonment. The $140 was forfeited.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, in their report dated Saigon, September 25th, state:—

Our market is lifeless, except for some purchases made by the Government. The price of paddy has declined, but the enormous rise in exchange prevents the conclusion of any business.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January to the 18th of September is 885,894 tons, against 923,190 tons in 1916.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2 Sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong $3.37 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for October shipment.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 4th.

EX-PRESIDENT TIRED OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The ex-President Li Yuan-hung has wired to the Provisional Government stating that he is tired of political life. He will neither support the South nor the North, but will go abroad when he has recovered from his present illness.

THE ABSENT CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman of the Provincial Assembly, Tse Ki-yuen, who suddenly disappeared from Canton, has wired to the Assembly saying that he has reached Honolulu and that he does not intend to participate in the present affairs.

SUN YAT-SEN'S ARREST ORDERED.

The mandate for the arrest of Sun Yat-sen and over fifty others has been received by the Authorities at Canton to-day. It is reported by a high official that the Premier has arranged with certain Foreign Ministers in Peking to offer $2,000,000 reward for the arrests. The Ministers are said to have instructed the police in their Concessions to arrest any of those named if they appear there.

NORTHERN GUNBOATS APPROACH.

A report having been received that three gunboats—the *Hoi Chow*, *Hoi Yung* and *Sui Wo*—from the North arrived at Swatow yesterday, the Canton authorities have wired to General Luk Wing-ting asking for instructions. Luk is said to be greatly concerned, and has replied at once that a sharp look-out should be kept.

ADMIRAL'S RETURN.

Admiral Ching Pik-kwong, who went to Kwangsi with the Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, to consult with General Luk Wing-ting, is on his way back to Canton from Nanning. It is said that the General has granted him what he desires.

SUPPLIES TO THE EXPEDITIONARY TROOPS.

A great deal of guns and ammunition were delivered to Shui Kwan yesterday for the use of the expeditionary troops. Stations have been established *en route* and orders have been issue that military supplies are to be sent forward frequently.

General Luk Wing-ting has sent a letter by a representative to Tong Shui-i urging the latter to go to Nanning as soon as possible.

TIENTSIN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

General Luk has sent $5,000 to Tientsin for the relief of sufferers by the floods. Further funds will be remitted as soon as the authorities have collected them from the subscribers.

COCAINE IN INDIA.

One of the benefits which India has derived from the war is the cessation of the illicit traffic in cocaine from Germany and Austria, which was the source of untold misery especially among the student class in Bengal. This drug was constantly being smuggled into India on board the foreign steamers, and so profitable was the traffic that it was very difficult to secure evidence against the offenders. The subject is prominently mentioned in the report on the Excise Administration of the United Provinces for the past official year. It appears that during that period, the number of cocaine cases filed was 50, as compared with 110 in the previous year, this result being due to the disappearance of supplies from Germany and Austria, and the tightening of the rules relating to imports from the United Kingdom. In four cases in the Moradabad and Gorakhpur districts, the drug was believed to have been of Japanese origin. Owing to the great rise in the price of cocaine adulteration is rife. Of 289 samples of supposed cocaine received by the Chemical Examiner, 151 were pure, while 40 contained no cocaine whatever, and the rest were mixtures of cocaine and other substances, chiefly antipyrine.

FIGHTING THE U-BOATS.

SIGNOR MARCONI ON NEW INVENTIONS IN U.S.

On his return from America Signor Marconi, the great inventor, was interviewed by the *Journal* on his way to Rome. He said: "There is no doubt that the United States of America are going to do things on a big scale. They have decided to send to Europe an immense number of men and a huge quantity of supplies. To do this they must have ships, and their first object is to build a large number of them. But they are not forgetting to train their forces, and during my trip to the States I saw camps where 30,000 officers are in training. This course will no doubt take a long time, but right now the U.S.A. are able to help us.

"In submarine warfare, for instance, their admirable inventive genius should be a precious auxiliary. I have taken part in several meetings of the Naval Consulting Board, and can say from personal knowledge that the members of the Board have not been working in vain."

While he could not divulge any secrets, M. Marconi added:—"If an infallible remedy against submarines has not yet been found, means of defence are becoming ever more efficacious, and the danger is diminishing daily. It is certain that the losses which have decreased sensibly lately will continue to decrease, and our friends from America will not have been strangers to that success. During my mission I have seen numerous other novelties in the scientific domain, and the inventions will help us to the perfection of the means we have at our disposal to crush the enemy."

The Americans realise the great importance of aviation, concluded the distinguished inventor, and are thinking about constructing from 50,000 to 100,000 aeroplanes as quickly as possible.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

LECTURE AT HONGKONG.

Yesterday evening a lecture on Christian Science was delivered by Mr. W. R. Rathvon, C.S.B., at the Theatre Royal, Hongkong.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, in introducing the lecturer, said: Attention is usually drawn to Christian Science by reason of its power to heal disease. In fact, the growth of the Christian Science movement is largely due to its efficacy in healing sin or disease in their various forms, whether termed curable or not. This result follows an understanding of Christian Science which raises thought from a material to a spiritual basis, bringing with it improved health and happiness. There are to-day unnumbered thousands in every walk of life in all English-speaking countries and many others who can testify to the benefits they have derived from a knowledge of Christian Science. The lecture this afternoon is for the purpose of presenting the subject of Christian Science correctly, and to bear testimony to the facts regarding the life and work of its discoverer and founder, Mary Baker Eddy. The lecturer is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. This Board is composed of seventeen men of wide experience who hold themselves in readiness to lecture in any part of the world at the call of a Christian Science Church. The lecturer is here to-day at the request of First Church of Christ Scientist, Hongkong.

Mr. Rathvon, in the course of his remarks, said:—Because Christian Science is not a religion of waiting but of immediate action and prompt results; because it is the religion of the present as well as the future; because it puts joy into life and helps us to overcome death, and because in all its ministrations it pushes aside the transitory forces of the human will and the human mind and grasps instead the ever-available and unlimited powers of the divine Mind, God himself, for these reasons its universal appeal is being gladly heard by every class and type of humankind. Naturally it may be asked, How is the investigator to acquire a practical knowledge of this Science for which so much is claimed?

THE TEXTBOOK AND ITS AUTHOR.

Every science should be rightly learned from its textbook and Christian Science is no exception to this rule. Besides the Bible, there is but one textbook of Christian Science, the book of "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the book that has won its way into the hearts and lives of unnumbered men and women and children, who have found in it a quiet friend whose silent influence is a mighty power for good.

It is perhaps unnecessary to inform this audience that the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and the author of its textbook was a woman—a gentlewoman, Mary Baker Eddy. You may know too that for years she stood alone—one lone woman against the whole world—opposed and assailed by the world of theology, of medicine, of established usage, of tradition, of conservatism; opposed by the world of intellect and of ignorance, of common sense and uncommon sense, of bigotry and cruelty, of ridicule and falsity; and ever pursued by the human and inhuman hatred of truth. All these forces were for years arrayed against this one woman and the message God had placed in her hands to deliver to humanity. But she was never daunted or dismayed by anything the world, the flesh, or evil might try to do to her, for she never let go of the hand of God.

Never in modern times has a spiritually-minded woman been so relentlessly abused without cause, and her message so maligned and misrepresented from pulpit, press, and platform. Yet, in all the years of persecution which Mrs. Eddy suffered, not one word of retaliation or resentment dropped from her tongue or pen. She never returned evil for evil. And I assert this not as a matter of hearsay or opinion, but from personal knowledge, gained from several years of daily association with Mrs. Eddy, while I was a member of her own household.

Need it be wondered then that there are multitudes of people who are to-day profoundly grateful to her who has been the means of restoring to them the things that make life worth the living! And as one among that multitude I am glad here and always to declare my gratitude for what Christian Science has brought into my life through the right understanding of God which it imparts.

GOD AS PRINCIPLE.

It has been aptly said that life is like an arithmetic, made up of problems which a very few find easy to solve, and which the others never learn to work out. Now we all know that the student's failures to solve the problems of arithmetic are due to his incomplete or defective knowledge and application of the principles of mathematics. But did you ever consider that so many of us fail to solve the problems of everyday life because of our incomplete or defective knowledge of the infinite Principle of existence, God?

Christian Science is giving to man an understanding of God as the infinite Principle of all that really exists, the Principle which, in the words of our textbook, is "underlying, overlying, and encompassing all true being" (Science and Health, p. 496); the Principle which operates through unchanging laws which are always beneficent and always comprehensible and demonstrable.

Many of us have been taught in our earlier day that it is not essential to understand God, if we will but believe in Him. Now think of trying to solve an intricate problem in mathematics by merely believing in its principles, without understanding them. And are not the problems of life vastly more important and momentous than anything that mathematics can present? Problems which when wrongly worked leave us heavy laden with sickness, fear, want, misery, and sin? Christian Science, following the teaching of Jesus the Christ, shows us that a right understanding of God is as essential to every student in the school of life as an understanding of numbers is to the student of mathematics.

OMNIPOTENCE.

Every right concept of God as infinite good must include His omnipotence, His omnipresence, His omniscience. Finite man cannot comprehend these divine qualities in their fullness, but it is a noteworthy fact that in the proportion that you do realize them, in that proportion do you find good coming into your life and evil leaving it. You do not need to know all of God that is to be known, before you get any of the good that comes from using even a little of such knowledge.

As you thus learn to know God aright, you will discover that any evil thing which may come upon you has not the power to harm you that you once believed it had. You will no longer dread what men say or do to you. You will no longer fear things present or things to come. You will learn to succeed in spite of failure, to be strong in spite of weakness, to be steadfast in spite of the storm. Sickness, sin, want, failure, and the like lose their hold upon you, and even if they should come upon you, they cannot disable, disturb, or depress you, or master you, or deprive you of your God-given rights, nor can they separate you from the love of God, omnipotent good.

In the proportion you realize that God is omniscience, that He knows the eternal truth about all that really exists, even to knowing you far better than you know yourself, knowing you and seeing you as He made you in His own image and likeness, reflecting every quality of good—when you discover this about yourself, and see that evil is not a part of you, does not belong to you, and cannot control you unless you submit to it, then you bestir yourself to get rid of it by reducing it to its native nothingness. As you learn to know more about God, your thought dwells less upon yourself and your affairs, and you lose much of that injurious habit of self-thinking that shows itself in such things as sensitiveness, self-pity, self-righteousness, self-justification, and self-condemnation, which is quite as bad. For, my friends, man does not need to be condemned, not even by himself; he needs to be saved.

DOMINION AND OPPORTUNITY.

In the old way of thinking we used to hear much about man being the creature of circumstance. Christian Science is reversing this belief of limitation and is proving that man, if he will, may be the master of circumstance, not its victim. There is a short sentence in our textbook bearing on this subject containing only seven words, but so carefully chosen and so skillfully grouped as to form a standard for thought and action which inspires with courage, imparts endurance, and leads to victory. You will find it on page 419 of Science and Health, and it reads,

"Meet every adverse circumstance as its master."

Not only are we here told to do this, but we are also shown how it is to be done. Throughout the whole book we are reminded that man's divine birthright is dominion, not subjection. You remember that in the first chapter of Genesis, where the spiritual creation of man and the universe is described, we are told not that man is made from a rib, a bone, but that he is created in God's image and likeness and is given dominion over all.

That divine birthright can never be taken from man. It is ours to-day and ever will be. Is it not pitiful, then, that through fear or indifference or infidelity or lethargy, mankind has allowed this deific bestowal to lapse into desuetude? We need to be awakened and aroused, and to exercise our God-given authority. "How are we to do this?" you may ask. Again our text book answers your question on page 393. Hear these ringing words that should be emblazoned in letters of light upon the banner of every militant Christian who daily goes forth to victory over the forces of sickness, want, and woe: "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man!"

But let us ever remember, my friends, that we are to rise not through the exercise of the human will, not through hypnotism, occultism, or the like, but in the strength of Spirit. Our God-given dominion does not operate through the channels that the human mind provides but only through the ever-present and ever-available forces of Spirit.

Christian Science imparts the understanding of being which shows that opportunity is ever present and ever available to the man who relies upon God more than upon himself or any other man or thing or circumstance or belief. Mrs. Eddy says (Christian Healing, p. 19), "Tireless Being, patient of man's procrastination, affords him fresh opportunities every hour."

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. H. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. MCI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. G. SHEWAN.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 50 to 61, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

FINANCE MINUTES

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 10, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the was agreed to

PAPER.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Sessional Paper No. 10—correspondence relting to the Rating (Special War Rate) Ordinance, 1917.

BOARDING HOUSE ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reding of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the licensing an control of places where persons are loged for hire."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The general object of the bill is to provide powers for the licensing and better control of hotels, boarding houses and all places where persons are lodged for hire. These are all included in the bill under the generic term "boarding house."

The various kinds of "boarding house," as defined in the bill, over which a certain amount of control is exercised at present may be classified as follows:—

(1) European hotels.
(2) European restaurants.
(3) Chinese hotels.
(4) Chinese restaurants.
(5) Chinese eating houses.
(6) Boarding houses where assisted emigrants may be lodged.
(7) Seamen's boarding houses for non-Chinese.
(8) Common lodging houses.

The 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th classes are licensed under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, the objects of the provisions under which they are licensed being (a) the control of the trade in liquor and (b) revenue considerations. The 6th class is licensed under the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1911, and the object is to secure compliance with the law relating to emigration. The 3rd class is licensed under the latter Ordinance and also sometimes under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911. The 7th class is licensed under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, the object being to secure the welfare of seamen. The 8th class is registered under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the object is to ensure proper sanitary conditions.

An examination of the above statement of the existing machinery discloses at least two defects in the system.

One is that there is no really appropriate form of licence or registration for Chinese hotels and boarding houses which neither sell liquors nor supply meals to non-residents, though as a matter of fact Chinese restaurant licences have been issued to such places.

The other is that licensing under the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915, is not wholly suitable for the better class of Chinese hotels, as the objects of that Ordinance are confined to preventing abuses with regard to the treatment of emigrants.

The draft rules published with this bill deal with the above points and will place on a more satisfactory footing the control of such Chinese "boarding houses" as fall within the scope of the rules.

Other classes of "boarding house" may be dealt with under subsequent rules if it appears desirable to do so.

LIQUORS ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:

The main object of this bill is to prohibit the sale, except for cash, of intoxicating liquors to be consumed on any licensed premises, unless such sale is to a resident at an hotel, or is of liquor to be consumed at a *bonâ fide* meal at an hotel or restaurant.

The opportunity is taken to make two slight changes in the provisions of the principal Ordinance relating to import and export statements. One is to provide that import and export statements relating to intoxicating liquor must be on a separate form from all other returns so that it will not be possible to require the Superintendent laboriously to collect the necessary particulars from the ship's manifests which are furnished to him under a different Ordinance and for an entirely different purpose. Another change is the insertion of a provision requiring the furnishing of *nil* returns, *i.e.*, returns to the effect that no liquor has been imported or exported on the ship in question, to be used in cases where no such importation or exportation has taken place. At present the obligation is to furnish returns where liquor has been imported or exported. These alterations will not really throw any fresh burden on ship owners, as it is already the general practice to furnish liquor returns on a separate form and to furnish *nil* returns. The bill provides special forms for these returns.

The opportunity is also taken to repeal certain provisions in the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, requiring the publication in Chinese of all regulations relating to dealers' licences, Chinese restaurant licences and brewery licences. These provisions are considered unnecessary.

DEPORTATION ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the deportation of undesirable persons."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ENEMIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to facilitate Legal Proceedings against enemies in certain cases." In doing so he said:—This Bill is founded on the Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915, of the Imperial Parliament. The object of the Bill is to enable a British subject to obtain, as against an enemy defendant, a declaration from the court as to the effect of the present war on a contract entered into between the plaintiff and defendant before the outbreak of the war. It also provides for the service on the enemy defendant of notice of proceedings taken under the Ordinance. This Bill will remove all doubts as to the power of the court to make such declaration in a case coming under the Ordinance, and it will also enable service to be effected in some cases where, under the existing law, it could not be effected. One criticism levelled at the English Act is that it only enables a plaintiff to obtain a declaration and does not assist him in enforcing his rights against the enemy defendant during the war. That is so, of course. At the same time it may be of very great advantage to a party to a contract to know what his position in law is, even though, for the moment, he may not be able to recover from the other party what is due to him. I do not think it would be possible to carry relief any further, nor do I think it would be possible to give any further measure of relief than that given by the English Act.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Council then adjourned until Thursday, October 11th.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Factory: Rent.

The CHAIRMAN—It was discovered that the rent formerly paid was calculated by Chinese months. When the Government took over the factory it was decided that the rent should remain unchanged. Payment, however, was always made according to the English calendar and at the end of the current year the owner had lost 1½ months' rent. The amount to be paid was 1½ months' rent at $64 a month, equalling $96 and making a total of $123.

The vote was agreed to.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of seven thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (14) Victoria Gaol, Constructing concrete platform over lower yard.

The CHAIRMAN—When the estimate was made to carry out this work in Victoria Gaol it was not realised that the design of the work would not fit in exactly with the gaol administration. A report on the matter stated that the carrying out of the work to cover over the lower yard of the gaol was interfering with the laundry arrangements, and as these were of a primitive character it was advisable that improvements should be effected to meet the requirements of the new work.

The vote was agreed to.

SHAM SUI PO.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand three hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, New Territories, Drainage, (47) Miscellaneous Drainage Works.

The CHAIRMAN—The town of Sham Sui Po is extending very rapidly and it is desirable to put in drainage to accommodate the new buildings that are going up. The least that could be done would cost $4,000, but the buildings are being erected so fast that the Director of Public Works recommends that a more extended plan of drains should be put in at once, costing $8,300.

The vote was agreed to.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Victoria Gaol, Installation of trough-closets within the lower yard.

The CHAIRMAN—There is a scheme in the estimates for 1918 which will be laid before you at the next meeting for establishing trough closets in Victoria Gaol, but in order to avoid breaking up the floor of the lower yard twice it is desirable to carry part of this scheme into effect this year. The amount of work that should be done this year will cost $900.

The vote was agreed to.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six hundred and forty-four dollars in aid of the vote Military Expenditure, *B*, Defence Corps, Personal Emoluments.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is in connection with the new Defence Corps. It will be applied to the payment of $50 a month each to the officers commanding the Artillery Company and the Engineers' Company and an additional $2 a day to the Adjutant from September 1st to the end of the year, a period of four months.

The vote was agreed to.

BATHING PLACES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eighty dollars in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Bathing Places, North Point and Kennedy Town.

The CHAIRMAN—This is to provide the wages of four extra watchmen, two at North Point and two at Kennedy Town from September 11th to October 11th, in order that one may always be in a boat during the hours of daylight.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON DRAINAGE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Kowloon, Drainage, (37) Miscellaneous Drainage Works.

The CHAIRMAN—Certain alterations have been necessary in the programme laid down for these drainage works. There will be a deficiency of $1,000 for the work at the Pumping Station and further sums of $600 and $700 are required for the extension of drains to buildings nearly complete and the laying down of sewers. The amount actually required is $2,000. A sum of $2,500 is asked for in order to cover any other unforeseen work.

The vote was agreed to.

REFUSE LIGHTER.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, New Motor Refuse Lighter.

The CHAIRMAN—It was originally proposed to get a motor refuse lighter for the Sanitary Department. Since then, however, the price of motor engines has risen enormously and it is quite impossible to build a suitable vessel for the sum provided in the estimates. It has, therefore, been agreed that it will be better to revert to steam. Plans for a steam vessel were drawn up and the successful tenderers were Messrs. Kwan Hip Loong & Co., their price being $43,820. Only $35,000 is provided in the estimates and the extra sum of $8,820 is required.

The vote was agreed to.

WIDENING OF FANLING-CASTLE PEAK ROAD.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, (45) Roads:—

(c) Fanling to Castle Peak,—Widening to 20' the existing road from San Tin to Au Tau	$1,600.00
(d) Fanling to Castle Peak,—Widening to 16' the existing road between Au Tau and Shiu Pin	850.00
Total	$2,450.00

The CHAIRMAN—The widening is completed from Fanling to Shiu Pin. The estimated cost has been slightly exceeded, as it was found necessary to re-surface practically all the old part of the road-way in addition to widening.

The vote was agreed to.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of ten thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, Roads, Widening of the Fanling-Castle Peak Road, from Shiu Pin to Castle Peak.

The CHAIRMAN—As the labour is available, and as the first part of the work has been completed, it has been thought advisable to start this part of the work at once and to spend $10,000 this year and the balance next year. The total cost will be $35,000.

The vote was agreed to.

OPIUM BOILERS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and eighty dollars in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Personal Emoluments.

The CHAIRMAN—The salaries of the opium boilers were revised some months ago. The opium waste was regarded formerly as the perquisite of the boilers. That has been changed and the salaries raised to make up for this perquisite. The money asked for is required to pay this increase.

The vote was agreed to.

ISLAND HOUSE AT TAIPO.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and twenty dollars in aid of the vote District Office, North, Improvements to the grounds of the Island House at Taipo.

The CHAIRMAN—Both the former District Officer and the present officer are very keen and efficient gardeners and the present officer took in hand the improvement of the grounds with Government sanction at a cost of $120. He found afterwards that he had gone rather beyond that sum and had spent $220. The improvement effected has been considerable and it is considered that the Government might pay the whole amount.

The vote was agreed to.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING.

Last evening the annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held at the Club Pavilion. Mr. F. Maitland presided over an attendance which included the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Major Robertson, A.O.D., Dr. Forsyth, and Messrs. T. E. Pearce, H. A. Nisbet, and M. M. Maas.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Before referring to the report and accounts I would mention that we have just been reminded of the death of one of our best tennis players, Mr. A. N. Joseland, who has been killed in the war. I am sure it is the earnest wish of all present that this terrible fight may soon end with the crushing of Prussian militarism. As I remarked at the last annual general meeting, a tablet will be erected in a prominent place in our pavilion bearing a full list of those members who have given their lives in this great fight for freedom. All honour to them. I also refer, with much regret, to the sad death, by accident, of Mr. Woodhead, a popular playing member of our Club. The report and accounts are so full and clear that they need little comment. Again we have the evergreen Mr. Green winning the Singles Tennis Championship, and as this is the third year in succession that he has annexed the Challenge Cup, presented by Sir Paul Chater. I am glad to announce that Sir Paul has again presented a cup on similar terms, open to all-comers in the Colony. (Applause.) We have now to realise that our Chinese competitors are improving yearly. Mr. Ng Sze Kwong and Mr. Wong Po Keung have proved their merit by winning for the first year the Cups kindly presented by Mr. Ho Fook. These cups are open to all-comers; in fact, they are for the Doubles Championship of the Colony.

Some very enjoyable cricket matches have been played, and it has been decided to resume League cricket this season, which should lend interest to the game. I am asked to request that all members wishing to play will enter their names in the book provided for the purpose early in the week. This will help the Committee and probably prevent disappointment. Men cannot expect to get a place in the team who only notify their wish to play at the last moment. It is proposed to engage a ground man, and it is suggested that men turn up in good numbers for net practice on, at least, two days a week, say, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, when good wickets will be provided.

The accounts are very good, although profits from the bar are low. Your Committee have been able to pay off from profits, for the last two years, no less than $5,550 in debentures, including $250 kindly given to the Club by Mr. Arthur Turner, to whom our thanks are due. We have also been able to pay over, during the past year, $2,345 to War Charities. (Applause.) It is greatly to the credit of our energetic Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, that we can show these good results, and if we continue for a few years on similar lines we shall soon get rid of our debentures, which have been a great drawback to us for so many years. We are also much indebted to Mr. C. B. Brown, hon. treasurer, and to Mr. Kennedy, hon. auditor, for their good work in the Club's interest.

The report and accounts as presented were adopted, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sims.

Last year's officers were re-elected as follows:—President, Mr. F. Maitland; Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. M. Hodgson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. Bernard Brown; Committee—Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Major Robertson, Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, H. A. Nisbet, R. P. Thursfield, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, and F. H. Thomas.

FREDERIC SHIPMAN'S "FANTASTICS."

Frederic Shipman, the well-known New York *entrepreneur*, who recently piloted Paul Dufault through the Far East, will introduce his clever novelty Company, "The Fantastics," to Hongkong next Wednesday night. Mr. Shipman is reported to have gathered together an exceptionally versatile and entertaining group of artists, and the success scored in Manila will doubtless be repeated in this city. The "Fantastics" entertainments comprise music, mirth, dancing, humour—in short, everything attractive in the way of theatrical fare. Miss Billie Seaton, who heads the artists, is an American danseuse and comedienne who has appeared in many of the most important theatres in the States, as well as at the Alhambra in London and the chief theatres in Paris. She has the reputation of being one of the smartest dressed women on the American stage, and she is bringing with her a trunkful of Parisian stage-gowns. The musicians among the "Fantastics" include Misses Nellie Black (violinist and contralto), Hilda Felstead (musical monologist), Elsie Black (flautist and piccolo player), Fern French (soprano), and Messrs. Ray Traynor (pianist) and Bert. Wiles (ragtime xylophonist). The solo dancers are the Misses Ivy Aldous and Fern French and Mr. Fred Keeley. Other prominent members of the Company are Leonard Nelson and Redhead Wilson, both of whom are genuinely humorous comedians. The Company has its own musical conductor and also a small orchestra, which will be augmented locally. Owing to Monday being a holiday, the booking will open at Moutrie's to-morrow (Saturday), instead of on Monday.

INTIMATIONS

"OUR ✚ DAY"

18th OCT., 1917.

DRAWING of WAR BONDS

LANE, CRAWFORD

and Company

WILL PRESENT FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY $20 WORTH OF GOODS PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE.

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPARTMENT EXCEPTED.

FOR CASH ONLY.

FROM SEPT. 26TH TO OCT. 16TH.

18

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR ✚ DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCT., 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Or cheques may be sent *now* addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions. Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illustrations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

GRAND CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT

From 5th till 12th October, at the Taiping Theatre.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the Principal Banks.

[1122

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MODELS IN MILLINERY.

SMART TWEED SKIRTS. SILK SHIRTS.

SILK GOLF SWEATERS.

[89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE, as from October 1st, converted our Business into a China Company, under the name of:

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,

H. E. ARNHOLD.

[1112

NOTICE.

WE HAVE authorised the following Gentlemen to Sign per Procuration for our Company:

J. S. S. COOPER, Shanghai.
J. A. MOLLER, Shanghai.
W. HERENSPERGER, Hankow.
A. J. COOPER, Hankow.
F. S. BELL, Canton.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

[1113

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself as MERCHANT, GENERAL EXPORTER and IMPORTER and COMMISSION AGENT, from 1st October, 1917, under the name and style of JOE MORAES & Co.

JOE MORAES,
34, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [1117

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ENTRIES CLOSE for the HARBOUR RACE at 6 P.M. on 8th inst. to

HON. SECRETARY,
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

[1118

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17546 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LECAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager

Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that owing to the inclemency of the weather, the AL FRESCO FETE which was held last Sunday was unfortunately interrupted by the heavy rain, and the Council-General of the Society have consequently decided to have another AL FRESCO on SUNDAY next, 7th inst., from 2 to 11.30 P.M., on the same compound of the R.C. Cathedral.

ADMISSION FREE.

[1120

WANTED.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, Flat or Bungalow, middle Level or Peak district. State full particulars.

Address— Box 100,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1121

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN TUTOR to give Lessons in English two evenings a week before 7 P.M.

Apply to—

"F. M. S.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1103

C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., LONDON.

(BOWRING & Co., New York Correspondent.)

DESIRE to appoint LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES in HONGKONG, in connection with their Import and Export department (Produce, General Merchandise, etc.). Established British Firms preferred. Apply direct to London, giving fullest details and credentials.

[1049

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 8th instant.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1917. [1111

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., HONGKONG.

11, Queen's Road Central.

ON account of alterations to our present Office Building, we are Temporarily Removing to 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (formerly German Bank Building), at which address all communications should be made as from 1st October, 1917.

[1094

THE "GLEN" LINE, LTD.

WE HAVE This Day been Appointed AGENTS of the "GLEN" LINE, LTD. All enquiries should henceforth be addressed to the Undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents,
"GLEN" LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [1037

S.S. "SUIKAI."

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned are the Original Time Charterers of the above-named S.S. "SUIKAI."

ONWO S.S. Co.

[1114

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1917. [1088

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Landings, all ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleansed.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the NORTH end through the Yaumati service reservoir to the NORTHERN Boundary of Kowloon.

A. M. GALE,
Secretary.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1917. 1035

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

Box 543,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1086

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of Que Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	S.	E.	W.		$	$
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1350.	North of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1301, Hillman Road, Kowloon.	feet	feet	feet	feet			
			As	per	sale	plan.	27,050 (about)	310	27,050

[1089

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 10th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1355—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 16th February, 1912—Annual Crown rent $78.00—Area 10,110 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1917. [1069

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as **THE BATU LIMA ESTATE** consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, **RENT FREE.** About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

(a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
(b) 1 Store (63' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
(c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
(d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 3 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
(e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls attap roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE $100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Lease, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) $30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of $10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.

(2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

(1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
29th June, 1917. [813

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PROMENADE CONCERT SEASON 1917.

The Second Concert will be held in the BOTANICAL GARDEN,

on

SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, AT 9 P.M.

Vocalists:

Miss ENID COOPER, Mr. H. E. MURIEL,
Miss GORDON, Mr. E. G. AQUINO,
POLICE RESERVE ORCHESTRA,
74th Punjabis Band (by kind permission).

Admission 30 cents and $1.00 (the latter includes the right to use the reserved but unnumbered chairs). Naval and Military Forces in Uniform 10 cents. Children charged adult prices.

Gate opens at 5.30 P.M.

[1106

INTIMATION



THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each.

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON, OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5TH OCTOBER, 1917.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

WHEN the leaders of Germany bid the people turn to the map of Europe for comfort they discreetly withhold the map of the world, for with the single exception of German East Africa all the Colonies upon which the enemy set such high hopes before the war are in the occupation of the Allies. Their total area is more than eight times that of Great Britain and Ireland, and fifty per cent. greater than that of Mexico. It is estimated that at least one hundred million pounds sterling were spent by the German Government in the attempt to develop them speedily. Those who have visited Tsingtau recognise that it was laid out regardless of expense and in keeping with a definite Colonial policy. Efforts were made to found New Berlins in Africa and elsewhere. The settlers from the Fatherland found, however, the bureaucratic form of government and the social shackles from which they had hoped to escape when they emigrated. Many realised that if they wished to prosper and free themselves from irritating restraint they must go to British Colonies. Eloquent proof of this is furnished by the fact that the total number of Germans in the African Colonies and in New Guinea was only 17,000, and of these 3,200 were either soldiers or police.

Comparatively little has been said about the fate of these territories in the recent discussions which have arisen out of the Papal Peace Note. They are dismissed in that document in ten words. After urging that Germany should evacuate Belgium and French territory, it says: "The other group of belligerents should restore the German Colonies." His Holiness appears to suggest that the position of Germany in Belgium and France is comparable with that of the Allies in the overseas lands which were formerly possessions of Germany. One very great difference, however, is that while the Belgians and French loathe the sight of the invader the natives of the lands conquered abroad have welcomed the Allied troops as deliverers. Another important difference lies in the fact that it is impossible for the Germans to recover their Colonies by force of arms, whereas every day the Allies are pressing the enemy further back in France and Belgium. Progress may be slow but it is none the less real.

In the Far East we are more immediately interested in the islands of the Pacific, but the greatest losses of territory suffered by the Germans have been in Africa. With regard to these lands there are four possible methods of arrangement open to the Peace Conference. The first and—as we think—the only satisfactory method, is to leave them, as they are now, under the Union Jack. The natives—and, indeed, the whole world—would benefit by that more than by any of the alternatives which have been suggested. It is not jingoism which inspires this statement; not a desire to see the map of the world grow redder and redder; but a knowledge of the beneficent results of British influence elsewhere. The proposal made by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in his famous Glasgow speech is to leave the native populations to decide for themselves under which flag they will seek protection. The objection to this is that the possibilities for intrigue, bribery, and bullying among the primitive peoples of Africa are immense, and Germany may be trusted fully to exploit them. It is, of course, highly improbable that the natives would wish to be governed by the Germans, but the difficulties of ascertaining their real views are well-nigh insuperable. The scheme of international control, of which Mr. NOEL BUXTON is the chief sponsor, is not practical politics. The experience of Samoa alone is sufficient to condemn it. The Foreign Office of every great Power would be kept in a constant state of ferment if it was partially concerned in the local administration of outlying lands all over the world. Each colony would be a house divided against itself, especially if there was a German in any position of authority. The League of Nations will find plenty of work in watching big questions, without worrying itself about details of local administration. We must, therefore, discard that method of settling the matter. Finally, we are left with the POPE'S proposal to restore the conquered territories to the Germans. Against that the cry of thousands of ill-treated natives rises up in protest. Even had these territories been well administered by the Germans we should not be disposed to hand them back; for, although we do not seek blind revenge, we do hope to see justice meted out. What some soft-hearted people do now, even yet, fully realise is that the German nation has been guilty of crimes unspeakable for which it should make atonement. We must never allow ourselves to condone the systematic brutality of the Germans in Belgium, France and Serbia. They must never again have a chance of oppressing the natives of Africa or the islands of the Pacific, and the only way to make sure of that is to leave the administration of these territories in the hands of South Africa and Australia. In favour of this course, Lord NORTHCLIFFE recently told an audience in the United States that he "rejoiced to find an increasing sentiment."

For the Harbour Race held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club entries close next Monday evening.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks $10 from Woo Chan Sze, and $5 from Luk Hung Sze.

Donations to the Lady May Rose Fund now amount to $1,770, and Roses have been sent in acknowledgment to the donors. More subscriptions are earnestly invited so that the total amount subscribed shall not, at any rate, be less than that of a year ago.

We are asked to remind ladies who are willing to sell Roses on "Our Day" that they should send in their names at once, for the list must close on Monday next and more helpers are required. Applications should be addressed to Lady May, Government House, and envelopes must be marked "Our Day."

Owing to the heavy downpour of rain interfering with the *al fresco fete*, held under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul last Sunday, the Council-General have decided to hold another *fete* on Sunday at 9 p.m. in order to dispose of the articles left unsold and proceed with the drawing of prizes.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	$1,720
Mrs. Edkins	50
Capt. T. P. Hall	50
	$1,820

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS ON "OUR DAY."

In answer to enquiries, we learn that the drawing for War Bonds will be arranged in the following way. The *minimum* number of prizes promised in the prospectus, besides the three principal prizes, is ten of $500 each and forty of $100 each, making forty-three altogether. Should the value of the tickets sold exceed $50,000 the three principal prize will be increased in amount proportionately, and the smaller prizes will be increased in number and amount at the Committee's discretion, but in such manner that 60 per cent. of the surplus will be added to the prizes. As soon as the sale of tickets closes, the prize-list will be prepared and published, each prize being numbered. On "Our Day" the numbers of the prizes will first be drawn from one machine, and, immediately after each number of a prize is drawn, a ticket will be drawn (by its serial letter and number) from a second machine, which ticket will be the winner of the said prize and so on. For example, suppose the number of the prize drawn from the first machine is 9, and the ticket drawn from the second machine is B163, then ticket B163 wins the 9th prize; and thereafter ticket B163, having won a prize, will, of course, be ineligible to win any other prize.

Tickets $5 each and copies of the prospectus are obtainable at the principal banks.

LOTTERIES.

ATTITUDE OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

We published a paragraph (say, a recent issue of *The Straits Times*) to the effect that no further promises not to prosecute persons organising War and lotteries will be given in Malaya. This is practically the same attitude as the Indian Government has taken up, and in this connection the following letter is interesting:

"From The Hon. Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

"To Local Governments other than Bengal, Simla, May 5th, 1917.

"SIR,—In the Home Department letter Nos. 5—174 to 185, dated May 31st, 1882, the attention of local Governments and administrations was drawn to the fact that the practice of holding lotteries, for whatever object, was distinctly mischievous, and that it should not receive encouragement of any kind from the Government. As instances have come to the notice of the Government of India of attempts to organise lotteries in various parts of India in aid of the war loan, they consider it necessary to emphasise the importance of strict adherence to the policy laid down in 1882, which it is not intended to alter. Recently, it is true, the Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club have been authorised, with the approval of the Government of India, to conduct lotteries in aid of the war loan. The circumstances in which sanction was given were, however, entirely exceptional, and these two instances should not be regarded as constituting precedents for the encouragement or authorisation of other lotteries whether in aid of the war loan or not. I am accordingly to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council the organisers of any public lottery that may come to the notice of the Government (of Bengal) may be promptly warned that such lotteries will not be authorised by Government, and that if the promoters of them contravene the provisions of Section 294, of the Indian Penal Code, they will be liable to prosecution."

In order to remove some misconceptions it may be pointed out that the Singapore lottery is not being conducted by the "Our Day" Committee, but by the Singapore Sporting Club. That club asked for sanction, and, as in the cases of the Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, "the circumstances in which sanction was given were entirely exceptional." The whole of the money subscribed by purchase of tickets is at once devoted to war purposes—to the extent of 25 per cent. to the Red Cross Fund direct, and to the extent of 75 per cent. to the War Loan Bonds Fund. The assumption is that the lottery will make available for war purposes a million dollars in small sums which would not otherwise be available. Circumstances arising out of the war are wholly exceptional; so also the methods to meet these circumstances are exceptional.

We understand that the Singapore lottery, the Penang lottery and the Selangor lottery represent an experiment in war financing, which will not be repeated. They are distinguished from all public gaming aimed at by the law in that there is no element of private profit for those engaged in their promotion.

THE RECENT PIRACY.

The s.s. *Seafoo*, which was reported to have been pirated, arrived at Hongkong on the 30th ult. She belongs to the On Yick S.S. Co., of 28, Connaught Road West. The loss sustained amounts to about $700. The crew, who were seized, have been released. The matter has been reported to the Hongkong Police by the secretary of the above Company.

THE WAR.

THE VATICAN'S PEACE ACTIVITIES.

SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY.

AIMS AT KEEPING OUT OF THE CONFLICT.

GERMAN DENIAL OF SEPARATE PEACE PROPOSAL.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND REPRISALS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"WHAT WE TAKE WE KEEP."

LONDON, October 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters emphasises the importance of the fact that we retain all our gains in the recent pushes. This is the true test of military strength, for in this war the taking of a position is one thing and retaining it is quite another. *Apropos* of which the following incident is characteristic. Following a great burst of gunfire the Germans succeeded in rushing a little outpost of ours in the Scarpe Valley, where there was much bitter fighting in the Spring. It was a small affair, garrisoned by a mere handful, but the Germans made a great fuss over it, as they do over any of their rare successes nowadays.

Their vauntings, however, were premature, for on the following night our lads returned and cleared out the post. The moral is, "What we take we keep" nowadays, even though the enemy effects a temporary re-entry. The side which is always steadily losing and never recovers its losses is the beaten side. The Germans are being surely defeated on the Western front. Defeat on the field is the one nightmare from which Prussian militarism shrinks. Don't trouble about the map. We have done all we wanted in the way we wanted, and that is what really matters.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—There is reciprocal artillery firing to the east of Ypres.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official wireless message says:—We repulsed an attempt to recapture ground to the north of the Ypres-Menin road.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

COMPARATIVELY QUIET.

PARIS, October 3rd.

A *communiqué* states:—There was artillery activity north of the Aisne and on both banks of the Meuse. Otherwise there was comparatively quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

TOWN OF BADEN BOMBED.

PARIS, October 3rd.

A *communiqué* states:—To the east of Rheims, our batteries effectively replied to the enemy's artillery and neutralised an attack which was being prepared.

There was a violent artillery night struggle on both banks of the Meuse, particularly in the region north of Gun Hill.

Our aeroplanes dropped 7,000 kilogrammes of explosives on the railway station at Fribourg and nine other railway stations; also on factories at Volklingen and Hoftenbach.

Two of our aeroplanes, as a reprisal for the bombardment of Bar-le-Duc, bombed the town of Baden.

GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—We captured French trenches, on a width of 1,200 metres, on the northern slope of Hill 344.

Eight counter-attacks were driven back and we took 150 prisoners.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SIXTH AIR RAID ON LONDON.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Moonlight raids have intensified the demand for reprisals, a Coroner's jury passing a verdict to this effect yesterday.

PRIME MINISTER ASSURES REPRISALS.

Mr. Lloyd George, visiting the bombed district yesterday morning, was greeted by the cry of "Reprisals on German towns," and the Premier was understood to reply "We shall do that."

According to the *Daily Mail*, the Premier said, "We shall bomb Germany with compound interest."

It was on reaching a street where the bodies of four youths, a mother and five children had been dragged out of humble dwellings that Mr. Lloyd George's anger thus blazed forth.

Dr. Addison and General Francis Lloyd addressed a meeting in the severely bombed district. The former said that the output of aeroplanes had increased gigantically. We had mastered submarinism and before long we would achieve equal supremacy in the air, whether here or in the enemy's country.

General Lloyd dwelt on the success of the barrages, and said that if the meeting passed a resolution demanding reprisals he would forward it to the proper quarter. A resolution was passed accordingly.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official wireless message says:—Our airmen on Monday night bombed London, Margate, Sheerness and Dover, with good effect.

GERMAN BASES BOMBED.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The Admiralty announces:—Naval aircraft, on Monday night, bombed the lock-gates at Zeebrugge, dropped a quantity of explosives yesterday morning on sheds and machines at St. Denis-Westrem aerodrome, and shot down two enemy aircraft.

All our machines returned.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, October 3rd.

An Italian official message states:—An enemy attack on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele completely failed. We took eighty prisoners.

Our air squadrons yesterday bombarded a railway station at Grahovo.

We carried out two raids last night, dropping four tons of bombs on military objectives at Pola, greatly damaging them.

We brought down two enemy aeroplanes.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY DENIES SEPARATE PEACE PROPOSAL.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.

A Berlin message says Baron von Kuehlmann denies the Russian report that Germany has proposed a separate peace to either France or Great Britain.

NOT THE TIME TO TALK OF PEACE.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, speaking at a luncheon given by the Aldwych Club, said:—We are at this moment actually in the sternest phase of the war. We are actually entering the phases in which the convulsion of the nations will be most intense and when the fruits which have been gathered and gained may be won for evermore or shamefully and improvidently cast away. This is not the time to talk of peace: this is the time to talk of British will, British power and British duty. There is no difference whatever between the kind of peace Mr. Asquith called for in his speech last week and the peace which President Wilson demands. Both their expositions pointed to the same conclusion, namely, the decisive overthrow of Prussian militarism. Both pointed to that as the supreme aim of our present exertions and the sole and indispensable settlement of Europe on a basis of right, freedom and consideration of the law of nationality as conducing to the future permanent security of the civilised world. Our war aims have been soberly re-stated but not yet achieved. Prussian militarism has not yet been overthrown, and it is no extravagance of speech to say that the leaders of that militarism are the enemies of the human race.

If, said Mr. Churchill, the war ended to-morrow in an inconclusive peace, Prussian militarism would claim that it had saved Germany from invasion and defeat, and the German Junker leaders would tell the German people that they had saved them, and they would appeal for their future support. They would invite us on the morrow of such a fatal peace to become friends and to cultivate commercial relations. I say it is our opinion, at the end of three years of war, that under no circumstances will we accept a solution of that kind. It would be an unmeasured and unmeasurable blunder, worse than any crime, to make peace before our vital objects have been achieved.

LATEST CABLES.

Mr. Churchill continued: If the Germans became, as it were, a grown-up nation, like the liberated, emancipated democracies of the world, as a result of the hard lessons of the war, then there would be peace again in the world—a real, enduring peace—but if the war ended in an inconclusive peace England would never rest under the prevailing conditions. Everyone would say: "This matter must be finished," and equally the United States would never rest until a definite decision one way or the other was obtained.

Mr. Churchill proceeded to emphasise the necessity of grimly sticking on, and pointed out that one might cast away the prize at the moment when one would only have to grasp it. That had happened twice in his experience of war. Once he saw it at Spion Kop, and again in the case of the Dardanelles, when one effort more would have secured the complete results. All had been allowed to be lost in hopeless and abject ruin. He asserted that if we took the necessary vigorous offensive measures there was no reason why the dangers and privations facing us should not be successfully overcome. He was profoundly convinced that we still retain the power to solve every difficulty and to emerge triumphantly from the perils with which we are surrounded.

Mr. Churchill declared the great feature of the last six months had been to check the German submarine campaign against Great Britain. It had failed to hamper our economic life, or military action, or to cut us off from the great reinforcements from America. In February and March the most elaborate surveys were made over the whole field of our economic and military life with a view to ascertaining what would be our capacity for continuing war on the basis of certain heavy continuous submarine sinkings. It was found that we should be able to continue the war if necessary and carry on across the sea and feed and maintain ourselves for a period so long that other decisions would certainly intervene before it expired.

EARLIER CABLES.

HINDENBURG'S BIRTHDAY.

AN "ALL-HIGHEST WAR-LORD" BUST.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.

In connection with General von Hindenburg's birthday celebrations at the German Headquarters, the Kaiser called at his house and presented him with a bust of the "All-Highest War Lord."

The road from General von Hindenburg's house to Headquarters was lined with children strewing flowers. Airmen dropped flowers and laurel leaves.

General Ludendorff and Staff were received by General von Hindenburg at Headquarters. Effusive speeches were made, including one from the Kaiser, who praised the hero of the German people.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN SWEDEN.

KING OF SWEDEN'S WAR POLICY.

STOCKHOLM, October 3rd.

The King, addressing party leaders, said: "Since the beginning of the war my policy has always aimed at keeping Sweden out of the conflict and to follow strictly impartial neutrality. Our difficulties are increasing daily and the greatest prudence is necessary so that we may maintain the position we have adopted once and for all. I am firmly convinced that the best way to solve the question will be to form a Coalition Cabinet, which will show by its composition in Sweden and abroad with what unanimity the Swedish people have accepted the policy of neutrality which I have pursued. I beg of you carefully to consider the proposal and to inform me of the result of your deliberations."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BALTIC FLEET SEAMEN'S COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

PETROGRAD, October 3rd.

The Government has dissolved the Seamen's Committee of the Baltic Fleet, owing to the despatch of an ultimatum, and has ordered the election of a new Committee.

THE KORNILOFF MOVEMENT.

After the Democratic Conference had passed a resolution by 766 votes to 688 in favour of a Coalition Government, amendments were carried excluding from participation the bourgeois elements connected with General Korniloff's movement and also the Cadets. The Coalition resolution was subsequently rescinded by 833 votes to 180.

PROVISIONAL PARLIAMENT TO BE SUMMONED.

The *Novoye Vremya* states that the Government is willing to accept the Conference's suggestion of immediately summoning a Provisional Parliament representative of all classes, to which the Government will be responsible, pending the formation of a Constituent Assembly.

ISSUE OF POPE'S NOTE DENIED.

ROME, October 3rd.

The *Tribuna* denies that the Pope has sent the *Entente* another Note. It is concluded that he will do so, but it is impossible to say when.

CARDINAL MERCIER TO VISIT ROME.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.

The Pope has requested von Falkenhausen, the Governor of Belgium, to permit Cardinal Mercier to visit Rome on an important political mission. A conditional passport has been promised.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals for the past week were 2,680 and the sailings 2,742.

Eleven vessels over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk.

Sixteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, October 3rd.

During the week ending September 30th, 482 steamers arrived and 436 departed.

Two sailing ships above and three below one hundred tons were lost.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CHINA AND THE ECONOMIC ALLIANCE.

SHANGHAI, October 4th.

The Diplomatic Conference discussed the question of China's entry into the Paris Economic Alliance and proposed a Bill for submission to the Cabinet.

COMMUNICATIONS LOAN.

The agreement for the Communications Loan has been signed for the sum of $20,000,000 on the security of the Exchequer bonds, the interest to be 7½ per cent. and three Japanese advisers to be employed.

THE TIENTSIN FLOODS.

The U.S.A. has paid $250,000 and Japan $500,000 to help the sufferers by the Tientsin flood.

The Tuchun of Chili has wired to the Government asking for $5,000,000 from the Customs towards the relief of distress caused by the flood.

THE JAPANESE MISSION TO AMERICA.

GERMANY'S DARLING DESIGN.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The *Times*, in an editorial comment on the success of the Ishii Mission to America, dwells on the failure of long-standing German intrigues to set up enmity between the United States and Japan. It refers to the obtuseness with which the Germans persisted in hugging this darling design, notably by a shower of German Press articles seeking to prove that an American-Japanese friendship was impossible, and the recent invitation to Japan to join Mexico against the United States. The Japanese have long observed German methods with patient vigilance, and it was really stupid of the Germans to suppose that Americans could be filled with suspicion and enmity by the Power which seized Tsingtau. The paper warmly eulogises Viscount Ishii, particularly for his exposition of Japan's wholehearted attitude towards the war and his broad-minded enunciation of views regarding the development and protection of China. The latter contrasted with the German policy, whose Far Eastern aspirations and intentions were not entirely altruistic.

TYPHOON SWEEPS OVER TOKYO.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HOMELESS.

TOKYO, October 3rd.

A typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Tokyo on October 1st, lasting for four hours.

One hundred thousand people are homeless and three hundred and fifty-five persons are dead or missing.

There are a number injured.

Thousands of houses were demolished or damaged.

Communications were interrupted.

The damage in the country is worse, owing to devastating inundations.

SUEZ CANAL DUES INCREASED

LONDON, October 3rd.

The Suez Canal dues, commencing with the new year, for unloaded and loaded ships will be eight and a half francs per ton of forty cubic feet.

THE SILVER MARKET

LONDON, October 2nd.

Silver is quoted at 47½, and the market is weak.

CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE FUND.

THANKS KOWLOON MINISTERING LEAGUE.

The following letter has been received in acknowledgment of £40 sent to the Children of the Empire Fund, being part of the proceeds of the entertainments given by the Children of the Kowloon Branch of the Ministering League:—

100, Eaton Square, London, S.W.
July 14th, 1917.

Dear Mrs. AITKEN,—Thank you very much for the splendid donation which I received this morning. I am enclosing you a receipt for £40. I should be so much obliged if you would convey my most grateful thanks to all those who have so generously contributed towards the Children of the Empire Fund. I feel I cannot thank you enough for having helped us so much. With many thanks.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) GRACE ARDY.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

DYNAMITE FOR FISHING.

A Chinese fisherman was fined $15, with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour, for having in his possession three sticks of dynamite without a police permit.

THEFT AT KOWLOON DOCKS.

A Chinese copper-smith employed by the Kowloon Docks was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with stealing sundry pieces of copper the property of the Kowloon Docks.

It was stated that the copper was found in prisoner's boots as he was in the act of boarding a launch with a working party.

Prisoner, who had a previous conviction recorded against him, and had also served a term of banishment, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks, the last to take place on the Kowloon Dock premises.

ROOM-BOY PAWNS HIS MASTER'S WATCH.

A Chinese employed as a room-boy to Mr. Wm. Jas. Currie, in Mrs. Hickie's establishment at Queen's Gardens, was charged with illegally pawning a gold watch belonging to Mr. Currie and giving a false address to the pawn-broker.

The pawn-broker stated that the prisoner had already pawned the watch, which he said was his own property, three times. He gave his address as 118, Des Vœux Road. Witness advanced $5 on the pledge.

Mr. Currie deposed that the watch belonged to him, and bore his initials both inside and outside the cover. It cost him £12 10s. The prisoner had been a good boy till lately, when he joined a gambling crowd and got into bad ways.

After further evidence his worship passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour, and said the five dollars advanced on the watch would not be repaid to the pawnbroker, as he had not exercised reasonable precautions.

CHAUFFEUR CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

The case was resumed before Mr. Wood yesterday, in which a Chinese chauffeur of the Exile Garage was charged with causing the death of a little Chinese boy by running his car over him in Des Vœux Road on the 29th ultimo.

A cobbler deposed that on the evening of the 29th ult., while he was working on the footpath in Des Vœux Road, he saw a motor-car, which was coming from the west towards the central district, run over a child. The child was standing still about three or four feet from the side channel on the Praya side, waiting for his mother, who was picking up something from the ground. The car was travelling very fast at the time. It had no lights and the horn was not sounded. The defendant made no effort to avoid the child; he went straight on, and the left wheels of the car ran over the child. Some coolies in the street stopped the car, whereupon the defendant, who was driving, and the people inside got out and ran away.

Another Chinese, a chauffeur of the Exile Garage, said that on the night of the accident he saw defendant, who told him that he had run over a child in Des Vœux Road. Witness then informed him that he had better go to the Police Station and report the accident. Witness went along with defendant to No. 7 Police Station, and the accident was reported to Inspector O'Sullivan.

The case was again remanded.

A COURAGEOUS COOLIE.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball yesterday afternoon the case was resumed in which a Chinese was charged with snatching $60 in French bank notes from another Chinese and also with pointing a loaded revolver at a Sanitary Board coolie with intent to kill him.

Inspector Brazil stated that on the 30th ult. at noon complainant went to a money-changer's shop in Queen's Road Central to change a $100 note. He received $60 in French bank notes and $40 in Hongkong notes. As he was picking up the French notes, prisoner came behind him, snatched them away, and bolted down Jubilee Street. The complainant and the money-changer shouted "snatch money!" and gave chase. The Sanitary Board coolies, who were passing, joined in the pursuit. One of the coolies overtook the prisoner and seized him, whereupon the prisoner drew a loaded revolver, and, pointing it at the coolie, said:—"If you don't let me go I'll shoot you." Prisoner pulled the trigger, but fortunately the cartridge did not explode. The coolie then sprang upon him and bore him to the ground. At this moment the second coolie and a Chinese detective ran up. The detective wrenched the revolver from the prisoner and, upon searching him, found the notes in his pocket. The revolver had six chambers and was of American make. Four chambers were loaded with ball cartridge, and the other two were empty. One cartridge bore a distinct mark of having been struck by the revolver hammer. The coolie, added Inspector Brazil, acted very bravely, for had the cartridge exploded it would probably have killed him.

After evidence had been given by the complainant and the coolies, the prisoner was committed for trial.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11 p.m., 3rd Oct.

Cyclone or typhoon over South China Sea, filling up.

4.45 p.m., October 4th.

Cyclone or typhoon, East of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



$28 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from All Wine Merchants.

131

"ASAHI BEER."



(SOLE AGENTS)

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

Tel. No. 230 & 155.

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

[58

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

CURES DISORDERS, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.

THERAPION No. 2

CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.

THERAPION No. 3

CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOUR, &c. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 8/-. SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. 146 TAVISTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. A CURE FOR YOU

BUY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND EASY (NO GUIDE)

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED "CUPID" THERAPION IS ON EVERY BOX. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE, 1917.

With INDEX. Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

PREVAILING MARKET PRICES

September 17th, 1917.

Market Produce:—

BUTCHER MEAT.

		Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Beef Prime Cut	,,	21
Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	,,	20
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk	,,	20
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam	,,	18
Beef Soup—Tong Yuk	,,	16
Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	,,	20
Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau	,,	30
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung No. 1	,,	20
Bullock's Brains Ngau No, per set		9
Bullock's Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	45
Bullock's Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	,,	60
Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau	,,	80
Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	13
Bullock's Rump, salt—Ngau Kin	,,	18
Bullock's Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	,,	9
Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei	,,	18
Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	12
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	,,	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau tsai-tau-keuk	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	26
Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei	,,	26
Mutton Shoulder—Yeung Shau	,,	24
Mutton Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	,,	16
Pig's Chitlings—Chu Chong	,,	4
Pig's Brains—Chü No	per set	3
Pig's Feet—Chü Keuk	lb.	14
Pig's Fry—Chü Chap	,,	20
Pig's Head—Chü Tau	,,	18
Pig's Heart—Chü Sam	each	10
Pig's Kidneys—Chü Yiu	,,	10
Pig's Liver—Chü Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chü Pai Kwat	,,	24
Pork Leg—Chü Pei	,,	28
Pork Loin—Chü Hau Tun	,,	28
Pork Fat or Lard—Chü Yau	,,	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam	each	08
Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	,,	12
Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chü Tsai	,,	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	,,	20
Suet, Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	,,	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	,,	20
Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung, No. 1	,,	20
Lard—Chü Yau	,,	—

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yü	,,	26
Bream—Pin Yü	,,	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yü	,,	18
Carp—Li Yü	,,	22
Catfish—Chik Yü	,,	14
Codfish—Mun Yü	,,	16
Crabs—Hai	,,	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yü	,,	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yü	,,	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	,,	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	,,	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	,,	14
Eels, Fresh water—Tam Shui Yü	,,	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	,,	34
Frogs—Tin Kaj	,,	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	,,	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yü	,,	17
Herrings—Tso Pak	,,	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	,,	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yü	,,	20
Loach—Wu Yü	,,	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	,,	29
Mackerel—Chi Yü	,,	22
Mong Fish—Mong Yü	,,	34
Mullet—Tsai Yü	,,	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	,,	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yü	,,	14
Perch—Tau Lo	,,	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	,,	18
Plaice—Pan Yü	,,	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	,,	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	,,	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	,,	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	,,	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	,,	15
Roach—Chun Yü	,,	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	,,	32
Shark—Sha Yü	,,	8
Skate—Po Yü	,,	8
Shrimps—Ha	,,	25
Snapper—Lap Yü	,,	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yü	,,	28
Tench—Wan Yü	,,	18
Turbot—Tso Hau Yü	,,	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yü	,,	80

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	,,	30
Capons, Small—Sin Kai	,,	30
Capons, Large—Sin Kai	,,	30
Duck—Ap	,,	24
Doves—Pan Kau	,,	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	17
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	,,	21
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	,,	36
Geese—Ngo	,,	26
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
Pigeons, Hoihow—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	,,	24
Turkey, Cock—Fo Fai Fung	lb.	60
Turkey, Hen—Fo Kai Na	,,	50
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Pheasant—Shan Kai	,,	—
Quail—Om Chun	,,	—
Partridges—Che Kú	,,	—

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Ko	,,	18
Bananas (bride's), Macao—Heung Chiu	,,	5
Carambola—Yeung To	,,	11
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each	10
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb.	8
Lemons, America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each	7
Lichees, dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
Orange (Canton)	,,	—

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

"OVER THE TOP."

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE TERRIBLE INFERNO IN FLANDERS.

The first batch of men wounded in a recent offensive in Flanders arrived in London on August 2nd. A torrential downpour drove many people into Charing Cross Station as the hospital train steamed in, and the heroes were given a rousing welcome.

"I've been at the front 32 months," said one sergeant, "and I've never experienced anything like it before. No words in the English language can convey any idea of how our guns blasted the German defences to smithereens. When the signal was given the British swept across the open by the thousand. Never shall I forget the scene. All the time the ground seemed to tremble beneath us, and neither the Germans nor ourselves knew where to go for security. Every inch of earth before us appeared to have been battered into shapeless heaps. The area over which we had to push forward was a network of corpses, for heaps of German officers and men were huddled together in all kinds of positions.

"This explains why," continued the sergeant, "we were unable to take prisoners in great numbers. Instead of bringing them back by the thousand to the cages we left them strewn about the battlefield. The few that did escape massacre by our guns rushed forward with agonising screams of 'Kamerad' and 'Pity.' Not even the Prussians could stand before our guns. I think it must have sent many of the poor beggars off their heads, for several to whom I spoke looked and acted like imbeciles. An hour after the start I was knocked out by a machine-gun. Some of the enemy regiments fought to the death and used their weapons like madmen. The blood was up in our lads, too, and there are one or two little county regiments to-day which can claim to have beaten the Kaiser's best hand-to-hand fighters."

GERMANY'S IRON CROSSES.

The following is a translation from the Norwegian newspaper *Verdens Gang*:—"Our correspondent in Berlin writes on July 9th: Up to date, 49,600 iron crosses, of the 1st class and 2,200,500 of the 2nd class have been issued. Of these, 117 of the 1st class and 4,878 of the 2nd class have been given to people in the home offices. Thus, roughly speaking, for every 500 iron crosses given out to the soldiers at the front, one finds its way to the home offices." If each iron cross weighs one ounce, then the Germans have used 60 tons of probably stolen Belgian or French iron to decorate their troops.

		lb.	Cts.
Oranges (Canton) (sweet)—Shun-sheng Tim Chang		,,	2
Peanuts—Fa Shang		,,	10
Pears (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li		,,	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tsz		,,	12
Plantain—Tai Shiu		,,	2
Pumelo, Siam—Tsim Lo Yau		each	11
Walnuts—Hop To		lb.	14
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz		,,	28

VEGETABLES, ETC.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk		lb.	—
Beans, Sprouts—Nga Tsoi		,,	4
Beans, Long—Tau Kok		,,	9
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau		,,	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa		,,	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yün Kwa		,,	5
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ke		,,	5
Cabbage, Chinese (common)—Kai Tsoi		,,	8
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi		,,	16
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun		,,	—
Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsoi Fa		each	—
Cauliflower (Medium)		,,	—
Cauliflower (Small)		,,	—
Carrots—Kam Shun		,,	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi		,,	9
Chillies, dried—Kon Lat Chiu		,,	25
Chillies, red—Hung Fa Chiu		,,	12
Chillies, green—Ching Lat Chiu		,,	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chü Liu		,,	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa		each	2
Garlic—Sün Tau		lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung		,,	8
Ginger, old—Lo Keung		,,	10
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan		,,	45
Indian Corn—Shuk Mai		each	06
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi		,,	1
Water Chestnut—Ma Tai		lb.	5
Water Chestnuts, Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai		,,	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tso Ku		,,	30
Okroes		,,	10
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau		,,	8
Onions, Green—Shang Chung		,,	5
Onions, Shanghai—Shanghoi Chung Tau		,,	6
Parsley—Kun Tsoi		,,	1.20
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shü		,,	3
Potato, Japanese—Yat Pun Shü Tsai		,,	.3
Potato, American—Fa Ki Shü Tsai		,,	8
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa		,,	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai		,,	6
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong		,,	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau		,,	7
Spinach—Yin Tsoi		,,	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke		,,	8
Taros—Wu Tau		,,	4
Turnips, Punti (Long)—Lo Pak		,,	4
Vegetables Marrow—Tsü Kwa		,,	5
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi		,,	18
Water Lily root—Lin Ngau		,,	5
Yams—Tai Shü		,,	6

In view of the prohibition of the export of certain foodstuffs from the United Kingdom, the prices of these articles can no longer be fixed. If, however, any consumer considers that he has been overcharged he may make representations to that effect to the Secretary of the Food Committee, Sanitary Board Offices, for investigation.

BIG GUN "SNIPING."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

"This is the life. This is the l-i-f-e," sang the grey-haired adjutant, rendering, more or less correctly, the opening of a cheerfully stupid rag-time ditty that used to be popular in the dear, gone days of four years ago.

Elbows and breast of his jacket were brown with the musty earth of the trench parapet he leaned against; his field-glasses remained trained on a spot thirteen hundred yards away in the Hun lines; his ruddy cheeks shone with the flush of an unusual excitement.

And, my dear reader, were you a gunner who for months and months had watched the German front from cramped observation posts and passed the orders for loosing-off hundreds and hundreds of rounds without ever seeing an enemy head you would have felt the same hot satisfaction. For, rejoice with us, the recent advances on the western front have given artillery observers a new interest in life. From certain well-teed points on the new-won ground it is possible to pick up Boches coming over the open in twos and threes, sometimes in dozens, and to *"snipe" them with 18-pounders.*

"They're getting out of the shell-hole and coming on to the Sunken Road, now," exclaimed the adjutant, kicking the trench wall in his eagerness. "For the Lord's sake, give 'em a salvo—give 'em a salvo!"

The artillery subaltern had already spoken a calm order to his telephonist, who crouched at the bottom of the trench, receiver to ear.

"Yes, sir"—from the telephonist—"they're on C target."

Through his binoculars the subaltern marked three brown figures that had left the shelter of a hole in the ground. They walked quickly, steadily, across the 200 yards of bare flat land that led to dug-outs and some sort of security. He watched while a second-hand would have ticked off eight. The three brown figures continued to move forward.

The order:—"Two rounds gun fire!": a screaming, whip-cord rush overhead: others in quick, jumbled succession: then two, three, four, and five puffs of smoke that blotted out the brown figures.

"One O' minutes more right! Two rounds gun fire!" called the subaltern again, his binoculars still raised.

Eight more rounds swished over our heads. This time eight well and true bursts could be counted.

When the smoke cleared two brown figures could be seen running. Another ten yards and they had tumbled out of sight.

Through a long-range telescope a huddled form could be picked out, lying still and alone, fifty yards from where the two brown figures had passed from view.

* * * *

To-day bringing forth perfect visibility, four battery observation posts were being manned from 5 a.m. till dusk; each battery commander had come up by noon with flask and sandwiches to last the day; and by the afternoon the colonel was taking critical stock of the shooting.

"Would you like to see a Boche train?" asked one of the subalterns, handing me a powerful telescope.

In front of us the shell-churned ground dipped down gradually to five hundred yards away, where our front line lay. A hundred yards beyond that the slope became steep and the tips of a straggly row of leafless trees tailed off into the red, dusty ruins of a shattered village—the enemy's first entrenchment. From the village the brown, blasted land rose smoothly to a huge wood, fifteen hundred yards back, and to the remnants of what had been a stone château; while on a line with the château and to the right stood a big brick building, called for the sake of reference "The Works." During the previous three days the zone between these two points had proved one of our most remunerative "sniping" spots. Farther still to the right were bare rolling country and the clayey wanderings of the opposing front lines. When you turned to the left of the château wood you saw a wide expanse of green, and in the far distance a long line of noble trees well out of field artillery range.

"You see that square black patch on the ground behind the trees, about the middle," went on the subaltern. "Well, that's a train. We saw an engine bring it up and move off again. Looks like a supply train. We asked the 'heavies' to get on it, but it'll require a very long range gun."

A sharp exclamation from the commanding officer of —— Battery. "Battery action! Target D—— the range we registered yesterday," he ordered. "One, two, and six ready, sir," reported the telephonist a minute later.

"Heavens, they're carrying 'dixies,'" growled the adjutant. "You can see the poles on their shoulders."

"Well, some Huns are going without their dinner," smiled the officer, gazing again through his glasses.

"What are you registered on?" asked the colonel.

"The lone tree, sir, 18deg. left of the last house in ——," replied the officer. "Two rounds gun fire," he called, and we all watched and waited.

It seemed an age—it always does when you are at the observation post—before the guns spoke. The bursts were well over the six Huns who, in pairs, were carrying the familiar camp kettles known as "dixies."

"Drop one hundred," said the officer.

All our senses were strained. Would the villainous Boche get to cover before we could hit him. Some of us had been reading that morning accounts of the little ones done to death in the London air raid and had forgotten the word mercy.

This time the shells were nearer and the Huns hesitated. They ended by dropping the dixies and racing back to a communication trench.

* * * * *

The major of the 4.5 howitzer battery came back from a visit to the infantry outposts and reported that it was certain Boches were in a concrete machine-gun emplacement, whose position eight pairs of glasses made out after concentrated search. Ten minutes later someone called out, "You're right. I can see two of 'em coming down the trench to the emplacement." And then one of the neatest bits of the day's shooting was put in.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

The Howitzer "O.C." turned on all his six guns. One shot hit the emplacement plumb. The rest were all within thirty yards short of it or over it.

"They're clearing out," shouted another observer, and indeed eight or nine men could be seen scurrying away like rats.

Thirty rounds were fired. That spot rioted with smoke and flying stones and earth. The concrete emplacement still stood but was not nearly so shapely.

Five, six, seven minutes passed. Then we picked out figures creeping back again. Another dozen shells were loosed off.

An angry ejaculation from the adjutant. "Why, there's a man walking in front of the emplacement," he complained. "Look, he's got into that shell-hole to the left."

The colonel was looking through the telescope. "That fellow's wounded. You've shot his breeches off. No; leave him; he won't do any more harm."

Orders are orders, and our colonel is a great little man.

There was one more incident. About 7.30 p.m. the biggest party yet seen crossed the open in full view. We counted twenty-two of them. They marched two by two, and bore a big Red Cross flag in front. Not a single gun was fired, though the adjutant did not take his glasses off them, and he sweated profusely under his tin helmet. "You can never tell what tricks they're up to," he grunted disappointedly.

* * * * *

"Best day's sport we've had for a couple of years," he said contentedly as we walked home along the communication trenches. "Almost as good as those early days in Flanders when we chased Uhlans in armoured cars."—QUEX in *Daily Mail*.

"HOLED."

AN UNDERGROUND MEETING WITH THE HUNS.

Just as every airman has one ambition above all others—namely, to bring down a Zeppelin—so every tunneller has a pet desire, and that is to "hole" into a Boche gallery. Not to destroy his gallery with a mine, which is an everyday occurrence, but to break direct into it.

Everyone knows what a Zeppelin looks like, and quite a number have seen them brought down burning beautifully, but very few have ever seen a tunneller "hole" into a German gallery. The reason is that the tunneller is usually by himself when the opportunity, long hoped for, arrives.

Sometimes the result of his single handed efforts in the bowels of the earth is noised further abroad than the company's mess. Then honour comes.

The tunneller's job is first to protect the infantry from enemy mining, and, secondly, to assist the infantry to advance by gently hoisting Fritz into the air at a given moment by means of a well-laid charge, thereby destroying sundry and badly damaging the *moral* of many. Fritz's tunnellers try to do likewise—but less successfully.

Tunnellers—that is, British tunnellers—hate defensive mining. What they really enjoy is a big offensive job, such as the last "show" at Ypres. When orders come to drive a gallery some hundreds of yards long at a depth considerably below the surface, to reach a given strong point in the enemy's lines through a country known to be infested with Hun galleries, there is joy in the miner's mess.

The tunneller's hope of "holing" into a Boche gallery is usually realised during an offensive operation.

* * * * *

Poking along his galleries, the tunnelling officer comes suddenly upon an excited miner, who whispers hoarsely that "they've broke into summat."

"Don't look like our timbers neither," confides the man.

"Good lad!" mutters the "Sub," hitting his head against a projecting timber in his excitement. Then, kicking off the heavy gum-boots, which may make too much noise, he creeps to the "face" in stocking-ed feet. The "face" is the end of the gallery.

Another miner is crouching there in the dark, listening.

The subaltern's electric torch, flashed with infinite caution, glitters momentarily on a pick held threateningly. Tunnellers never take rifles underground with them.

"You can hear 'em gabblin'. German quite plain," croaks the listener. "Zounds as though they be loadin', zur."

The "Sub" beckons the man back, and, squeezing past, carefully examines the timbers which cut his own gallery at right-angles.

It is a "dead-on hole," and the intersecting timbers are almost on a level with his own. Satisfied that it is really a Boche gallery, he switches off the light and puts his ear to the timbers.

For a minute or two he hears nothing except the beating of his own heart and the stilled breathing of the two men.

Suddenly, startlingly near, there is a tramp of heavy boots. One, two, three men pass, separated from them only by the meagre boards.

The three tunnellers hold their breath. The steps tramp on and fade away.

"Perhaps they be goin' to touch 'em off," whisper some of the miners.

"Perhaps! And then again perhaps not," rejoins the officer. Then suddenly coming to life, "Now then, lads, down with this lagging, and make as little noise as you can."

In a few minutes the timbers are down and the black hole of the Boche gallery with its unknown mysteries lies revealed.

"Smith, back you go to the shaft, tell Sergeant Robinson that we've 'holed' into the Huns' gallery and to come here at once with three good men, bayonets and bombs; hurry! You, Jones, stay here and hold this gallery at all costs until I'm back. Any Boche that shows up hit, and hit hard." And the tunnelling officer pulls out an automatic pistol and creeps forward into the darkness.

* * * * *

For conspicuous gallantry in entering the enemy's system of mine galleries, unloading an enemy mine, and bringing back prisoners and valuable information,' reads the official version.

"Just my luck, that I happened to be on shift when we 'holed,'" confided Lieutenant X., M.C., R.E., to the approving mess. "Any of you chaps would have done the same thing, or better, if you'd had the chance."—E.S.

THE RED CROSS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

HELP THAT WAS AT FIRST DECLINED.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, attended the annual meeting of the Kensington Division of the British Red Cross Society, over which the Mayor of Kensington presided.

Mr. Edward A. Ridsdale, deputy-chairman of the War Executive Committee of the British Red Cross Society, said he wished to make it clear how the Red Cross stood in the matter of Mesopotamia.

In July and August, 1915, according to telegrams read by Mr. Ridsdale two motor launches were sent out to Mesopotamia and accepted with thanks by Sir John Nixon, who on August 15th telegraphed to Sir William Garstin, head of the Stores Department of the Red Cross, asking, "May I wire requirements of other stores later, if needed?" Sir William Garstin replied, "Please wire requirements of stores when needed," and on September 16th, 1915, sent a further telegram to Sir John Nixon, asking whether any more motor ambulance boats were needed. No answer was received to that telegram, said Mr. Ridsdale, but the two motor boats were sent by the Red Cross, and I need hardly say they proved of great service. On December 16th, just after the Battle of Ctesiphon, which was the first occasion on which the medical arrangements broke down badly, Sir William Garstin sent the following telegram to Sir John Nixon:—"Can Red Cross help in any way towards providing comforts, garments, or surgical necessities for your sick and wounded? Will be glad to help in any way you indicate, and will arrange send out anything you may require by first steamer sailing for Basra."

The reply to that message was extraordinary, continued Mr. Ridsdale, as seen by the light of subsequent knowledge. Sir John Nixon replied on December 28th, 1915:—"Many thanks your wir. of 16th. Nothing required at present. If anything needed in future will not hesitate to ask you."

Mr. Ridsdale proceeded to relate the steps taken by Sir John Hewitt, a member of the Joint Committee, and a distinguished ex-Indian official, who is chairman of the Indian Soldiers' Fund and who went to India, where he was instrumental in stirring up the Indian officials to send out Colonel J. Gould to take charge of the medical store depot. Sir John Hewitt reported that he had gone to London, and London immediately proceeded to send stores out direct to Colonel Gould. But even before that Sir W. Garstin, on behalf of the Joint Committee, sent out stores to Basra of the value of over £4,000. These gifts must have arrived before the breakdown on November 22nd, and in time to alleviate the situation which occurred. On January 11th and 14th goods to the extent of £6,750 were sent out, and on February 11th a further consignment of the value of £8,540.

Finally, Mr. Ridsdale told how he came to be nominated third member of the Vincent-Bingley Commission and went to Basra, where he arrived in the middle of April with £20,000 worth of stores. These were very welcome to Colonel Gould. They worked out a scheme between them by which they should be able to get these stores up the Tigris, the main difficulty being one of transport, which has now been overcome. (Cheers.)

GERMANY'S WAR ON NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

Germany's deliberate campaign against neutral shipping is set forth below in a passionless catalogue. The facts themselves are eloquent, and there seems to be no need for rhetorical embroidery. The magnitude of the injustice paralyses the judgment. For these acts do not fall within any of the familar formulæ by which we explain to ourselves the aberrations of human conduct. War is intelligible, but these are not, be it remembered, acts of war, as Germany defines war, but of peace. The ships and lives destroyed are the ships and lives of friends, of nations with whom she professes to have no quarrel, some of whom have assisted, and assisted valiantly, in alleviating her distress. Engaged in peaceful commerce, guilty of no belligerent act, protected by international law, they were none the less destroyed. Behind these melancholy official columns lie the tragedies. The imagination, and that only in dim and distant fashion, can paint the full picture of this modern Slaughter of the Innocents, the death and suffering and misery of which this colourless record is the merest index. A brief analysis reveals that the policy is calculated, and varies in inverse proportion to the strength of the people attacked. America and Spain suffer least. Norway is treated with merciless severity. Countries from which Germany draws needful supplies receive some consideration. These are the limitations, dictated solely by self-interest, which Germany has observed. To reduce the world's shipping, to damage her opponents by weakening all neutrals, and to secure in case of defeat that the conclusion of hostilities may not find her alone impoverished—this seems to be the triple-edged design which humanity will find it difficult to forgive and history impossible to forget.

The following summary of neutral losses covers the period between August 8th, 1914, and April 26th, 1917. Since last April many other neutral ships have been sunk by German agents, but we have no authentic record of the number:—

	Mined.	Torpedoed.	Total Ships Sunk.	Total Ascertained Tonnage.
Dutch	41	35	76	148,921
Swedish	30	71	101	99,628
Norwegian	54	382	436	987,816
Danish	20	94	114	123,385
Spanish	2	33	35	75,769
American	4	16	20	59,256
Brazilian	—	2	2	6,719
Greek	1	59	60	147,923
Argentine	—	1	1	281
Peruvian	—	1	1	1,419
Uruguayan	—	1	1	2,537
Total	152	695	847	1,653,654

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

THE COMING CHANGES.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

India is stirred by widespread political excitement at the present moment and the British public ought to try to understand without delay what all the hubbub means. One feels rather sorry for the British public in these days. It has so many anxious things to think about that it hardly knows which way to look first.

Yet it must give some thought to India, even though the guns are roaring in Flanders, and though German doves of peace are cooing softly about Stockholm. For the British public controls the destinies of over three hundred millions of people in India and cannot lightly disregard its heavy responsibilities.

The fact is that when every nation in the world is evolving new political ideals and aspirations, India could not be expected to remain quiescent. Just now the educated people of India are more insistent than they have ever yet been. They want "self-government," and they want it in a very great hurry.

Our duty as the stern custodians of India's welfare is to give India not necessarily what she wants, but what she is fitted for. If we yielded incontinently to all the clamorous and emotional demands which may be heard in India to-day we should quickly land the people of India into a bigger mess than the Russians are now ruefully contemplating. The peace and prosperity and genuine happiness which India now enjoys she attained under our guidance. We must not let our work be wrecked. Our task is to make India a willing partner in the British Empire, to lead her people to realise that they will be safer and better off under the British flag than without its shelter.

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When we examine the demand of India for self-government there are two or three considerations which must be borne in mind. The first is that the political excitement in India has very little to do with the Mesopotamia business. It has a far earlier origin. India became excited about the Mesopotamia debates in Parliament, but her excitement took the form of intense indignation about the attacks on Lord Hardinge, who is revered as no other modern Viceroy of India has ever been. On the other hand, the Mesopotamia report has been quickly utilised as a cudgel to beat the bureaucracy, and the violent criticisms of the Government of India by some sections of the English Press have inflamed this tendency. "If on your own showing this is the best you can do," say the Indian politicians, "why not let us manage our own affairs?" The contention is absurdly misleading, because whatever changes are made in India there is not the smallest intention of entrusting military policy to Indian hands.

The second consideration is that the excessive claims of the Indian politicians have little relation to their collective capacity to handle public affairs. Compared to them the people of Petrograd are masters of statecraft. I will illustrate this contention by one simple and incontrovertible point. Though there are over three hundred millions of Indians, they can find no better or more convincing leader than Mrs. Besant, a lady whose last exploit before she returned to politics was to proclaim a new Messiah in Madras.

The third consideration is that the people in India who lay the greatest stress upon India's services in the war, and base the greatest demands thereon, are not the men who have fought or paid. Yet this point requires strong qualification, for it is due to India's intellectuals to recognise that they have backed the war in speech and in writing with a warmth which I am sure is sincere.

Always bearing in mind these and similar considerations, what is it that India wants? Well, she is wanting a great deal, and I am inclined to think, as Lord Morley told her years ago, that she is "asking for the moon." Her more violent spokesmen wish to half-obliterate the Government of India and to hamstring the Indian Civil Service. They are supremely confident in their ability to manage everything, and I do not quite share their confidence.

The real impetus to India's claims for self-government came when the National Congress, a Hindu organisation, formed a working union with the Moslem League. I had something to do with the inception of the Moslem League, and its founders may remember that they adopted the name which I suggested. They wanted to call it the "Mahommedan Confederacy." This political union between Mussulmans and Hindus finds little real reflection in the general life of the country, for a great gulf still divides the two communities.

The demands of these two bodies are set forth in a memorandum submitted to the Viceroy last October by 19 members of the Imperial Legislative Council, but they were explained in a scheme drafted in common by the League and the Congress last December. They want, among other things, to *elect* such proportion of the principal permanent officials of India as are Indians, and they seek to debar members of the Indian Civil Service from the highest places. All appointments are to be decided in India, and "in legislative and administrative matters" the Government of India is to be "as far as possible" independent of the Secretary of State. That Minister is to be placed on a par with the Secretary for the Colonies, and his Council is to be abolished. As for the Imperial Legislative Council, they desire in effect to set up single-chamber government of the most extreme kind. In all elections they want as broad a franchise as possible. They claim fiscal autonomy (in which I agree with them) and they

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

THE IRELAND OF TO-DAY.

DRIVING POWER OF THE GAELIC RENAISSANCE.

[BY LOUIS J. MCQUILLAND.]

The strength of the insurgent movement in Ireland to-day is in the young men, and their strength lies in the fact that they have outgrown the material decadence of the great famine of 1846-9, in which 800,000 people died of hunger and over 1,250,000 emigrated to the United States.

Those who remained were the aged and the weaklings. Only in this generation has national health completely reasserted itself. The young men of to-day are well fed, and they have also an intellectual equipment—I speak of the bulk of the people—denied to their predecessors. Only since the Board of Intermediate Education was established in 1878 have the Catholic youth of Ireland had any secondary education, a higher facility being offered in the following year, when the Royal University of Ireland was founded, which passed through its hands an average of 1,800 students every year.

It was, however, a university only in name, not even having a residential qualification. It is just nine years since the Irish National University, which does resemble the real article, came into being after long and bitter parliamentary struggle. Many of the Sinn Feiners to-day are graduates of the Royal University—doctors, lawyers, mathematicians, scientists; even the degreeless ones infinitely better off educationally than their fathers are. Maynooth turns out Sinn Feiners wholesale.

Nearly all the younger school of writers in Ireland to-day are in the new movement, especially the poets—a dangerous race whom Plato declared he would not have in his republic. Better food, better surroundings, better learning—these are very material ingredients in the development of a national obstinate self-will.

If English education has had great force in the development of the new Ireland, Irish education has had a greater. It is said that Sinn Fein has absorbed the Gaelic League. It might be said as a more exact truth that the Gaelic League has encompassed Sinn Fein. The Irish language movement was started twenty-three years ago by Dr. Douglas Hyde, a Protestant.

Founded explicity for the relearning of the Gaelic tongue, it constituted in reality a national renaissance, whose object was to de-Anglicise Ireland. The task was not so difficult as it looked, for in Western Ireland the Gaelic tongue has never been abandoned; and Irish has prevailed to a lesser extent in the midlands, and even in the north, in such counties as Cavan and Donegal.

The Gaelic League has always professed to hold aloof from politics, but it has somehow managed to impregnate the whole body politic of Ireland. It has aimed at what that marvellous observer of Irish life, M. Paul Dubois, has termed "moral Home Rule, psychological emancipation," and it has to a great extent succeeded.

The Sinn Feiners are out against what they call an English Ireland—an Ireland, by the way, which was good enough for Grattan, for Swift, for O'Connell, and Parnell. They desire the failure of the Convention, and the restless hope they hug to their hearts is that "unfinished questions have no pity for the repose of nations."—*Daily Express.*

demand the right to carry arms. They are very eager about the right to carry arms.

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I have only picked out a few of the more extreme points, but, broadly speaking, it may be said that these spokesmen of India ask that their country shall have at once the full status of a self-governing Dominion. The demand is one which cannot possibly be conceded, in India's interests just as much as in our own. The right line of advance was clearly laid down by Lord Hardinge, in conjunction with the late Sir John Jenkins, in a despatch dated August 25th, 1911, which said:—

In the course of time the just demands of Indians for a larger share in the government of the country will have to be satisfied, and the question will be how this devolution of power can be conceded without impairing the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council.

The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of self-government, until at last India would consist of a number of provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in case of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern.

A somewhat similar development was elaborated by Lord Islington, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in an unofficial address delivered last week. Upon some such lines early changes will doubtless be made, though only after careful preliminary inquiry and consideration.

India is justified in desiring a further extension of liberties, but progress in the East must be in an affair of long pauses if it is to be solid and enduring. The essence of the scheme of provincial autonomy is that while giving large powers it will furnish an admirable training-ground for the possible acquirement of more spacious responsibilities at some future period. India will not be better governed. In my opinion the administrative system in India will gradually become worse under the new dispensation; but Indians are as human as the rest of us, and they would rather govern themselves badly than be governed exclusively by others.

WHAT WOULD NELSON DO?

TRAFALGAR AND JUTLAND.

[BY H. W. WILSON, AUTHOR OF "IRONCLADS IN ACTION."]

It is one of the signs of the times, and a not unhappy sign, that in defence of the naval strategy recently pursued by the Allies an attempt is made to show that it is based upon the doctrines of Nelson.

That is not, of course, the belief of instructed foreign critics. Admiral Degouy, who alone has written boldly on the subject, has said that he detects in the Allied war at sea rather the "Collingwood method" than the "Nelson touch." Perhaps the best way of clearing our minds on this most vital point, the real principles of war (which vanish not nor alter), is to see what Nelson's doctrine and what the "Nelson touch" really was.

Two stupendous changes have come upon us since Nelson's time. The submarine has rendered it possible for enemy craft to elude surface ships and appear like a jack-in-the-box, on the lines of communication protected by the superior surface fleet. On the other hand, aircraft have given to the superior fleet a new power of attack which did not exist in Nelson's day. It is now conceivable that the whole Allied merchant marine might be sunk while the whole Allied surface fleet remained safe. It is possible, that is to say, to lose the war at sea while "command of blue water" (whatever that means) is retained. For it is not the "blue water" on the surface that counts alone to-day. We must command the green water, 100ft., 200ft. below the surface, as well.

Nelson aimed above all things at destroying the enemy's fighting ships. He was penetrated, that is to say, by the offensive spirit. He was not carried away by it. On the contrary, like every really great commander, he was careful of his ships and men. Though he went down to battle transfigured with courage he never gave a point away. He stopped a premature rush on the enemy fleet on the eve of Trafalgar, precisely as Napoleon stopped a premature rush upon an enemy army at Austerlitz a few weeks later.

He believed that "nothing great can be achieved without risk," but he was not an advocate of battle in all circumstances. "Do not imagine," he wrote, "that I am one of those hot-brained people who fight at an immense disadvantage without an adequate object." When he anticipated action he wanted to have all possible force with him. "It is only numbers which can annihilate," he wrote on the eve of Trafalgar, "and it is annihilation that the country wants and not merely a splendid victory."

JUDGMENT AND INDEPENDENCE.

When, however, he had gained contact with an enemy fleet he never let it go. He made his plans for battle, carefully consulting his captains and saturating them with his thought till they themselves in action could improve on his arrangements because they knew his full intentions and that he would support them with his last drop of blood. His watchword was, "Now, had we taken ten sail and allowed the eleventh to escape when it had been possible to have got at her, I could never have called it well done." He never ceased to blame himself that after the Battle of the Nile two out of thirteen enemy ships got away from him. "I think," he wrote to a friend, "if it had pleased God that I had not been wounded not a boat would have escaped to have told the tale." If he had lived it is pretty certain that not an enemy would have escaped from Trafalgar.

To obtain these crushing, extraordinary results he departed from all the convention and formalism of his time. He was not one of those people whose lives are spent in carrying out or giving routine orders. He was, indeed, an indifferent disciplinarian and his ships were not always in order, but his was an intensely original mind and had meditated from boyhood upon naval war. As a youth he was famous in the Navy as a tactician. At the Nile he took tremendous risks and fought a night battle contrary to all the ideas of his time. It was as though a modern admiral, disregarding submarines and torpedoes, had pushed swiftly in to close and decisive range. Not only that, but he flung his ships on both sides of the enemy line in the dark, so that there was real risk of their firing into one another. He subordinated all qualms, all fears, to the passionate pursuit of his great end, which was to concentrate overwhelming force on a part of the enemy and to destroy that enemy. There had been nothing like the Battle of the Nile before that battle was fought. One hundred-and-twenty years have passed and there has been nothing like it since.

When only a subordinate, he showed his judgment and independence by breaking indecisive encounter into a victory. He condemned the old fetish of the line of battle, the worship of which has once more crept into the Allied Navies. The immortal order for Trafalgar expressly states it is almost impossible "to bring a fleet of forty sail of the line into a line of battle in variable winds, thick weather, and other circumstances which must occur, without such a loss of time that the opportunity would probably be lost of bringing the enemy to battle in such a manner as to make the business decisive."

His prediction was vindicated at Jutland in these days of steam. The principle which he laid down is true to all time. Therefore at Trafalgar he adopted dispositions which enabled him to throw a very large fleet swiftly upon the enemy in such a manner as to secure decisive results. And his opponent's tactics and orders? We have only to read the scornful comment of a great French officer: "Inert line in all its horror, in all its error." Villeneuve tried to get into a single line, and then trusted to mere shooting without any display of manœuvring or will-power.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

WATCH KUHLMANN!

[BY D. THOMAS CURTIN.]

The most important of the new appointments in Germany is that of Baron von Kühlmann as Foreign Minister. Not a great Agrarian noble with the rushing political tactics of a bull, but a member of the lesser nobility, cunning and polished, energetic and able, he possesses to a higher degree than even Count Bernstorff those two qualities so dear to the heart of the Wilhelmstrasse (Germany's diplomatic centre), the ability to combine in a diplomatic office a first-class detective bureau and an elaborate "Press instruction" department.

His greatest fault has been a too zealous inclination to overplay his hand. But if we dwell too much upon his well-known indiscretions he, and not we, will now gain thereby. To be sure, he terminated his career as Chancellor to the German Embassy in London in a blaze of more or less ludicrous Press propaganda designed to keep Britain neutral, which earned him the name here of the "funny man."

In spite of much excellent work later in Constantinople, he added further to his "funny man" reputation. The Kaiser had the intention of embracing Islam, the Turks soon learned. True, but not in precisely the manner which von Kühlmann had led them to believe. As evidence of his thoroughness, however, it must be remembered that he inspired the grouping of Turkish news in some German and Austrian newspapers under the heading pleasing to the Turks who later received them—of "Der Heilige Krieg" (The Holy War).

He encouraged widespread propaganda in Turkey, but he had already left that country when it was flooded with the post-card of the four rulers of the Central Powers sitting at a table—confiscated by the Turkish authorities because Wilhelm, Francis Joseph, and Ferdinand should have remained standing in the presence of Allah's mundane representative.

FULL OF WILES.

During the war I have come upon the trail of von Kühlmann in London, Berlin, Scandinavia, Turkey, and Holland, and I take him very seriously. Indeed, I was very much relieved during my efforts last autumn to throw his myriad of spies off my tracks, while planning to slip quietly across the North Sea to England, when I heard that he had become suddenly engrossed in the prospective transfer of his activities back to Constantinople. For a complex "information department," which included hovering about the little British ships that dash across the North Sea, listening to conversation of all kinds in trains, hotels tramway-cars, and on the promenade at Scheveningen, to the boy who claims a tip because he was the first to see your taxicab coming, buying strategic points on telephone lines—very often one could not get through to the British Consulate in Rotterdam until the "interpreter" was properly connected—subsidising newspapers and entertaining correspondents—I take off my hat to the energy of von Kühlmann at The Hague.

Failure to understand the psychology of other people is now a well-known German trait, from which von Kühlmann has not entirely escaped. Let us not forget, however, that he gained tremendous favour in imperial esteem when he expressed great doubt secretly to Berlin of Britain's remaining neutral if Belgian neutrality was violated. In this respect he made good where Lichnowsky failed.

His understanding of British psychology has been rewarded to-day by appointment to a post which will permit him full scope to defeat Great Britain by the wiles of diplomacy if the siege gun and the torpedo fail to do so. Combined with understanding, he has reared a colossal structure of publicity, "influence" in neutral countries, and espionage. We may be sure that he will be watchful for any spark of labour trouble here, ready to fan it to a flame, and that he will encourage by the most round-about devices the dreams of pacifists, both amateur and professional. He well merits, and I confidently believe he will get, the careful and continuous attention of the British Foreign Office and the American State Department.

THE PASSIVE DEFENSIVE.

"Inert line in all its horror, in all its error." It is against this that naval thought has to guard—the inert line in battle; the passive defensive in war. It is not true that Nelson countenanced the plan of sitting still or of passive defence in the face of a great danger. Because he was content with a long-range blockade of Toulon, because he left the French ships there in pence so long as they were there, it does not follow that he would have been content with a long-range blockade of the German coast in days when (1) the Allies have a naval preponderance of nearly 4 to 1, whereas in Nelson's time Great Britain had about 1½ to 1; (2) when submarines are sinking our shipping at the rate of 15 or 20 large ships per week; (3) when there are aircraft and other appliances with which the enemy can be reached.

It is not to be supposed that Nelson would have given the slightest countenance to half-baked schemes of wild and reckless attack. The British Admiralty of his day, though it made many mistakes, contained men familiar with great war—men whose greatness, as in the case of Barham, we of this generation have rediscovered. They were not likely to prepare such plans. They knew the history of war and were full of it. What we need at this hour, to guard against the two equally ruinous extremes of the inert, passive defensive and the insane offensive, is a War Staff containing officers who have studied not so much gunnery or engineering or tactics or torpedo work, as war, its science, and its history. Napoleon always began and planned his campaigns by studying history. General Pétain was a lecturer in military history. So was General Ludendorff; so also once was Moltke. We can win this war at sea by bringing men of the same type to Whitehall and giving them at once power and responsibility, now that we have excellent fighting officers in command of our squadrons and fleets.—*Daily Mail.*



THE MIRROR SHOWS PLAINER THAN WORDS WHAT A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT MAY BE REALISED BY A GAIN OF EVEN 10 OR 12 POUNDS.

We strongly recommend every man and woman reader of this paper, who is thin, pale, weak or run down, or who has lost his or her buoyant, youthful energy, or who suffers from loss of appetite, or from debility, either nervous or Physical, to try a new, scientifically compounded preparation called Sargol.

The trouble with most people who appear like "a bag of bones" is not that they don't get enough to eat, but that they do not assimilate what they do eat. They simply go through the natural motions of eating, but the flesh-giving part of what they eat just passes away without being assimilated, and consequently does not do them any good.

Sargol helps digest your food and aids in its assimilation. There is no need for you to be a "skinny" and go around with that pinched, hungry, half-fed look any longer. Sargol will make you plump, sleek and "fit as a fiddle."

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FOR SALE.

HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS (all different) in packets of:—

10	Stamps for	$0.60	30	Stamps for	$2.80
20	"	1.00	40	"	5.00
25	"	1.50	50	"	6.00

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Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
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FAMED FOR
Sold in tins by Stores throughout
BEWARE OF
40 YEARS at Chemists and the Country.
IMITATIONS.
CURE FOR ASTHMA
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MORRHUOL


Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.

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Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA,"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 9th Oct. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917. [588

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 8th inst., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917. [25

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [24

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on notice intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 6th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1917. [2

Do Yourself A Good Turn

You do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headaches, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

By Taking

Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected is surely the height of folly. If you have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food has become defective; if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

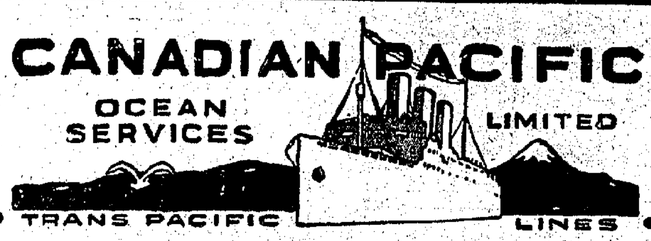
Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

[301

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30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong Telephone 42.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

793

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

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E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 6th Oct., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Oct., 7 A.M.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Saturday, 13th Oct., D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 13th Oct., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Holhow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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NOV. 16, 1917.-JAN. 28, 1918.

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All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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OF THE

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NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJISONDARI" ... 25th October.
S.S. "BINTANG" ... 17th November.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ... 16th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada

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"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

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"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers	Tonnage	to sail.
"OPHIR"	8,000	19th Oct.
"PRINSES JULIANA"	14,000	24th Oct.
"WILIS"	8,000	7th Nov.
"REMBRANDT"	10,000	21st Nov.
"GOENTOER"	10,000	5th Dec.
"RINDJANI"	8,000	19th Dec.
"VONDEL"	10,000	2nd Jan.
"ORANJE"	8,000	——
"GROTUIS"	10,000	——
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	——

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

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Patent Slipways taking vessels up to 2,000 tons.

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[28

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669

WEATHER REPORT

October 4th, at 11.20.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone has probably continued to move eastwards and another anti-cyclone has developed over N. China. A depression has formed over Annam in the western extremity of the area of low pressure; there are also indications of the formation of a typhoon in the eastern extremity, i.e., to the east of the Visayas.

Moderate monsoon may be expected along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 77.64 inches, against an average of 76.71 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4TH OCTOBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.07	58	61	W	2	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.12	61	95	N	1	r
Gutzlaff	"	30.09	62	80	NE	1	r
Sharp Peak	"	29.85	77	83	NW	2	o
Amoy	"	29.88	76	82	NE	2	b
Swatow	"	29.89	74	95	ENE	1	b
Taihoku	5 a.	29.89	76	91	E	1	b
Tai-hu	"	29.87	70	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.82	73	—	SW	1	b
Koshun	"	29.86	77	—	ENE	4	o
Pescadores	"	29.86	77	—	NNE	4	o
Canton	6 a.	29.92	75	76	N	2	o
Hongkong	"	29.89	78	80	NE	2	o
Gap Rock	"	29.86	—	—	E	4	o
Macao	"	29.86	77	85	N	4	bf
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hothow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.86	72	75	NNE	6	b
Tourane	"	29.88	75	—	ESE	2	o
Cape St. James	"	29.74	73	—	SW	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.79	75	91	—	0	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.76	75	93	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.72	77	94	SW	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.73	77	88	WNW	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.75	75	91	—	0	o
Surigao	"	29.74	75	92	W	1	o
Guam	4.20	29.86	75	—	E	4	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.81	76	95	SW	4	o

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 4th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.87	29.89	29.85
Temperature ...	82	78	84
Humidity ...	67	80	60
Wind Direction ...	E.S.E.	NE	North
" Force ...	4	2	2
Weather	c	c	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 3rd 83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th 77

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 11th October.

Days of Week or	Days of Month	High Water. H'kong Mean Time.	High Water. Height	Low Water. H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	5	1 22 a	4 9	m 6 10	1 7
		11 39 a	7 3	5 9 a	3 9
Satur.	6	2 49 a	4 5	m 7 9	2 1
				5 28 a	4 2
Sun.	7	m 0 25	7 1	m 8 21	2 2
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Mon.	8	m 1 23	6 8	m 9 48	2 5
		No infer.	high-	nor low	water
Tues	9	m 2 26	6 5	m 11 3	2 5
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Wed	10	m 4 14	6 2	m 11 52	2 4
		7 39 a	5 2	11 19 a	4 7
Thurs.	11	m 5 41	6 2	0 32 a	2 4
		7 41 a	5 4		

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Mr J. L. Abearn
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Mr J. H. Baring
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Mrs E. R. Bellilos
Mr C. D. J. Bell
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Mr J. D. Birrell
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Mr J. F. Gale
Mr M. Gaujoin
Mr Mme Gauthron
Mr & Mrs H. S. Gibson
Mr A. B. Glass
Mr V. Gouldbourn
Mr & Mrs J. Gould
Mr A. C. Grilk and family
Capt T. F. Hall
Mr & Mrs D. A. Hannibal
Mr J. S. Hamilton
Mr G. Harper
Mr D. S. Hewitt
Mr & Mrs Paul Hodgson
Mrs A. F. Hotchins
Capt L. Hussey
Mrs F. W. Jackson
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr M. R. de Journel
Dr F. P. Keyt
Mr S. R. Kirkness
Mr & Mrs H. A. C. Knippers
Mr O. Lann
Mr & Mrs C. Lauritsen
Mr G. Guidon—Lavallée
Mr & Mrs R. W. Lawton
Mr J. L. O. Leary
Mr R. Lemon
Mr & Mrs J. J. Leiria
Mr C. Little
Mrs. Longfield
Mr Leo Longinotto
Capt H. P. Longland
Mr J. M. Lopes
Mr G. Ludin
Mr H. E. Maslin
Mr H. Markey
Maj. D. Macdonald
Dr & Mrs O. Marriott
Col. Marton
Mr J. R. Maxson
Mr H. W. Mayer
Mr W. C. McDonald
Mr A. McNeill
Mr H. van Meines
Mr J. Mereski
Mr E. Moldenke
Mr T. H. Mullins
Mr J. S. Nicolsen
Mr O. Olsen
Mr & Mrs R. W. Parker
Mr M. S Pow
Mr W. G. Pratt
Mr & Mrs R. C. Ranson
Mr & Mrs W. R. Rathoon
Mr E. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Mr J. H. Reed
Mr P. N. Rowe
Mr R. R. Roxburgh
Mrs M. Slade
Mr W. K. Smith
Mr A. Spitzel
Mr A. W. P. Spiers
Mr A. W. van de Star
Mr J. B. Stewart
Mr C. P. Templeton
Mr F. G. Thompson
Mr R. J. Tobin
Mr & Mrs J. H. Vernor
Mrs G. W. Walden
Mr & Mrs H. W. Waterfall
Mr Louis Weinsobenk
Mr Whelan
Mr E. B. Williams
Mr G. G. Wood
Mr A. W. Younger, Jr
Mr C. Zanis

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr D. K. Blair
Mr & Mrs O. T. Breakspear
Mrs Briand
Mr & Mrs A. E. Carleton
Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary
Mr Compten
Mr A. David
Mr & Mrs Dubois
Mr S. H. Ellis
Mr F. W. Evans
Mrs S. Evans
Rev. Featherstone
Mr L. S. Forster
Mr Denman Fuller
Mrs Ganthorn
Mrs E. Gaudiot
Mr T. C. Gibson
Rev Griffith
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Mr F. B. Johnson
Sir Ellis Kadoorie
Mr Thorvald Kring
Mr & Mrs A. Lemtelet
Mr & Mrs Neil MacIntyre
Capt & Mrs Macaulay
Capt & Mrs Vieria de Mathos
Hon. Mr C. T Mc Mester
Miss Myer
Mr Nascomito
Mr & Mrs F. G. Nightingale
Mr V. L. Perkins
Mrs Perrin
Comdr. Read
Mr & Mrs W. E. Roberts
Miss Skinner
Mrs Staple Smith
Mr & Mrs V Findley Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findley Smith
Mr S. R. Smith
Rev. Tope
Maj.-Gen. Ventris
Mrs Ventris
Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P.
Mr G. E. Wetton
Col. Young

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs R. Almond
Mrs Anderson
Mr J. R. F. Flynn Anderson
Mr J. H. Austin
Mr Bateman
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr W. J. Beggy
Mr & Mrs G. Blair
Mr R. J. Boughton
Mr W. Budge
Dr & Mrs W. Chockson
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheng
Mrs Christiansen and child
Mr M. E. Cogle
Mr T. B. Culhouse
Mr J. Davies
Mr Finlayson
Mr & Mrs Gregory
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr E. James
Mr J. W. Jones
Mr J. Joseph
Mr G. Kawada
Mr P. B. Kincard
Mr & Mrs Leffy
Mrs Lishman
Mrs Liddell
Mr A. E. Makin
Mrs McAinah
Mr J. McArthur
Mrs McGee
Mr W. Morley
Mr E. Moran
Mrs W. O Passmore
Mrs C. J. Pirie
Mr & Mrs C. F. Richardson
Mr & Mrs Siefert and family
Mr J. Sim
Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mr E. W. Smith
Mr J. B. S alke
Mrs Stewart and children
Mr & Mrs Ventura
Mr & Mrs Unserwool

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

9 p.m.—Promenade Concert by Hongkong Police Reserve in the Botanic Garden.

Monday, 8th Oct.:—
Bank Holiday.
Tuesday, 9th Oct.:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
Wednesday, 10th Oct.:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Room, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
9.15 p.m.—Fantastics at the Theatre Royal.
Saturday, 13th Oct.:—
Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.
Thursday, 18th Oct.:—
"Our Day."

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG, to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and, affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 5th Oct., Noon.
SWATOW via SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW" ...	On 7th Oct., D'light.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 7th Oct., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 9th Oct., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 11th Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. EVANS ...	FRIDAY,	5th Oct., at Noon.
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	TUESDAY,	9th Oct., at Noon.

* Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917.	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG, about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES Mailing about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	§ INABA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	MONDAY, Oct., at Noon.	8th
	§ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Terada	12,500	SATURDAY, Oct., at Noon.	20th

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI and KOBE	§ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	SATURDAY, Oct., at 11 A.M.	20th
SHANGHAI, KOBE ... YOKOHAMA.	§ KAGA MARU Capt. Komatsubara	12,500	MONDAY, Oct., at 11 A.M.	22nd
	§ KATORI MARU Capt. Ikon	21,000	WED'DAY, Oct., at 11 A.M.	24th
	§ KASHIMA MARU Capts. Tozawa	21000	WEDNESDAY, Nov., at 11 A.M.	14th
SHANGHAI and KOBE				
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.				

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONES Nos. 192 and 193

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons		Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	—	FRI., 5th Oct.,
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	...	MON., 15th Oct.,
TENYO MARU	22,000	...	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	...	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	...	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	—	FRI., 7th Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU"	THURSDAY,	11th Oct., at Noon.
"PANAMA MARU"	SATURDAY,	27th Oct., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE,

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy,

"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	7th Oct., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	11th Oct., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

48

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M	8.30 A.M
Cheung Chau	7.30 A.M. & 3.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Samtan, Sondey	1.30 P.M	—
Canton, Sanshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Luen. 5.00 P.M. Lotting 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Kongmoon	1.30 P.M.	
Namtau and Samui	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Shanchun	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. & 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. & 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. & 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. & 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaokong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 3rd

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/10½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/10⅜
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/10⅞
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/11⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/11⅛
On Paris —	
Bank Bills, on demand	398½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	415
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	€8⅜
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay —	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	133½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	137
On Singapore.—On demand	122⅝
On Batavia.—On demand	163
On Haiphong.—On demand	4½ % pm s.
On Saigon.—On demand	4½ % pm s.
On Bangkok.—On demand	63½
Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.85 n
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$48 40
Bar Silver per oz	47¼d.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$610, s. & b.		£23. int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$320		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$130		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$290, buy.		$27 for 1915
North China	£5	T. 110		15% int. account 1916
Unions	$100	$770, sellers		$60 for 1915
Yangtsze	$50	$190		$21 for 1915
Shipping.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$73, x. div. buy. $17, buyers		$10 for year ending 30-6-17 $1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15			
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$35		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	$23½, s. & b.		60/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$22, sellers		$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$82		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29, sellers		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—		$52, buyers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$83, sales		$5 and bonus of $5 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$110, sales $11-½, buy.		Fls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
Shanghai Docks	Fls. 100	T. 72, buyers		$7 for 1916
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				$3 for ½ year
Central Estates	$100	$89, buyers		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$94, sellers		$5.25 for 1916
Hongkong Lands	$100	$88		90 cents for 1916
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$116		$2 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6, sellers		$3 int. account 1917
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30, sales		
West Points	$50	$85		
Oils.—				£1. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Langkats	G10	Fls. 12½, buy.		2/- int. account 1916
Shells	£1	107/6		2/- for 1915/16
Ural Caspians	£1	32/-		
Mining.—				1/- int. a/c. year ending 30-6-17
Kailans	£1	40/-, buyers		None since 1910
Raubs	£1	$2½, sellers		4/- int. account 1916
Tronch	£1	28/-		
Cotton Mills.—				Fls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Ewo	Fls. 50	T. 155		£.0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Kung Yik	Fls. 10	T. 14½, buy.		Fls. 6 for 1913
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Fls. 50	T. 36		Fls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Shanghai	Fls. 50	T. 14¼, x div. buy.		Nil for 1915
Yangtszepoo	Fls. 5	T. 5/8, buy		
Miscellaneous.—				50 cents for 1916
China Borneos	$12	$6½		None since 1906
China Lights	$5	$4½, sellers		70 cents for 1916
China Providents	$10	$7½, sellers		$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Dairy Farms	$6	$21, buyers		90 cents for 1916
Green Island Cement	$75	$7.10, buy.		$3 for year ending 28-2-17
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$43		$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ices	$25	$14		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$25		
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31-5-17
Hongkong Trams	£5/-	$6, sales		9% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8½, sellers		7½ for year ending do. [30-4-17
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		35 cents for year ending 31-5-17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$6, sellers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$4½, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.50	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.40	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.60	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.10	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	$2	June	$9.50	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$3.05	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.80 x.d.	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.80	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.60	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$23.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/9		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

1

Smokers of discrimination always select

The GARRICK SMOKING TOBACCO

Invigorating to the Nerves.



Does not burn or irritate the throat.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [15

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent :—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

[37

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) France 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2352.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [14

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, F. C. Butcher, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital		£1,500,000
Subscribed „		1,125,000
Paid-up „		562,500
Reserve Fund „		600,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [687

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 17,500,000
Reserve Funds	„ 5,390,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.
FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Kelung, Makung, Pisan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow Tamsui.
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow
OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore Sourabaia, Semarang & New York

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA.
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES, Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shasha, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsangshsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Welchow, Shachuin Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien Linchi, Linising, Tsinlen, Yihtsh Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yunchang. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton. Kunming. Peking. Kwaikwa Sulyuanchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Remittance.

Hongkong 18th October, 1914. [839

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